INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL. XVII NO. 260— BOMBAY, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1929. ONE ANNA

NADIR KHAN UPSET AT SOLDIERS' CONDUCT

VICEROY'S PROCLAMATION MEANS NOTHING

Indian Leaders' "Inferiority Complex"

SUBHAS BOSE, KITCHLEW AND ABDUL BARI ISSUE STATEMENT

DELHI, Nov. 3.

In a statement to the Press, Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose and Dr. Kitchlew and Moulana Abdul Bari state:—

"We attended the Conference convened by Pandit Motilal Nehru at Delhi for the purpose of considering the pronouncement of His Excellency the Viceroy; but for reasons which we shall presently explain, we were unable to subscribe to the statement issued by Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and other leaders. We regret that, owing to the short time at our disposal, we have not been able to meet to consult friends in different parts of the country who would agree with us over this question. But we have no doubt that in this statement we are giving expression to the views held by a very large section of our countrymen.

STATEMENT CONTAINS NOTHING.

After giving the closest consideration to the Viceregal pronouncement, we are constrained to say that the statement as it stands contains nothing over which we could enthuse. This will be borne out if we examine the two important commitments made by the Viceroy in his pronouncement, viz.:

(1) definition of responsible Government as Dominion Status and

(2) provisions of a Conference between the representatives of the British Government on one side, and the representatives of British India and Indian States on the other.

"WE STAND FOR COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE."

With regard to the first, we would like to point out to those who may feel enthusiastic over the Viceregal announcement that there is no mention in that statement as to when Dominion Status will be granted. We, however, stand unequivocally for complete independence not as a distant goal, but as an immediate objective and if Dominion Status were granted on the 31st December, 1929, we would still stand out boldly for complete independence. We gave expression to this view at the last session of the Indian National Congress at Calcutta and it will be our duty to reiterate it when the Congress assembles at Lahore in December next.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

With regard to the second commitment, we feel that the Conference proposed is not really a Round Table Conference and we would request our countrymen not to give it that dignified appellation. The machine and procedure laid down in connection with the Simon Commission for determining how the Indian Constitution should be amended, are to remain intact. It is not clear whether the Conference will be confined to the representatives of the British Government on the one side and the representatives of Indian Nationalists on the other; nor is it known whether the conclusions to be arrived at by the Conference will be final and binding on both the Parties. In these circumstances, the proposed Conference cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be called a Round Table Conference.

INFERIORITY COMPLEX.

It may be argued that because the Labour Party are not in power and their proposals may be turned down by the Liberals and Conservatives, we should strengthen their hands by offering our co-operation in response to the Viceregal pronouncement. This only betrays the existence of inferiority complex in ourselves. There is no reason why we should have this undue solicitude for any political party in England; for freedom will come not as a gift from Great Britain, but through our own sacrifices, suffering and struggle. If any political party in England to-day is opposed to India's freedom a time will soon come when they will realise that it is in England's interests to recognise India's right to be free.

PREPARE FOR THE CRISIS.

In conclusion we would ask our countrymen not to be misled by the pious statements of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, but to increase their efforts in the task of preparing the country for the situation they will have to face at the time of the Lahore Congress. The ultimatum delivered at the Calcutta Congress, will expire on the 31st December, 1929. If Dominion Status is not granted by them, the Congress as a body will have to follow up the ultimatum to its logical conclusion. It is, therefore, imperative that our attention should not be distracted in the slightest degree from the task we now have in hand, viz., preparing the country for the coming crisis."—Free Press.

NEW SIGNATORIES TO LEADERS' STATEMENT.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3.

Among new signatories to yesterday's statement of leaders on the Viceroy's pronouncement are Mr. Sastri, Maharaja of Mahumadabad, Lala Dunichand, Mr. Birla, Maulana Muhamed Ali and Pundit Nekiram Sharma.—A. P.

"WAIT AND WATCH."

—:o:—

Mr. K. F. Nariman's Advice.

Mr. K. F. Nariman has issued the following statement on Viceroy's Declaration:—

In this country some have been so accustomed to receiving kicks and lashes, that even a slight occasional affectionate pat on the back makes them quite enthused and overjoyed. They at once see a ray of new hope and a complete change of heart in that single pat and hasten to express their warm appreciation at even such a trifling token of affection.

Since the days of the East India Co., Parliamentary Declarations and Royal Proclamations have been consistent masterstrokes of British Diplomacy; and the whole administration is marked by alternate strokes, the end of Repression followed by an Olive Branch. An Olive Branch loses much of its sweetness and value when held out as balm to heal the cruel wounds caused by the iron rod.

QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION AND AFTER.

The Mutiny of 1857 was followed by the Queen's Proclamation and Parliamentary Declaration, which was considered by the simple souls of the last century as the great Magna Charta of India. Equality of treatment, no discrimination in High Offices of the Crown and all the clap-trap that sounds so well in a Royal Proclamation. Little did the beguilded people know then, what is now disclosed as a historical fact, that almost simul-

(Continued on Page 8)

HOW BACHA-E-SAQQA MET HIS DOOM

Waziris Drag Him and Followers to Ark and Shoot Them Down

PROVOKED BY KING'S EXCEPTIONAL HOSPITALITY

PESHAWAR, Nov. 3.

Many confirmatory messages regarding the execution of Bacha-i-Saqao and his companions are pouring in from Kabul. Great doubts are entertained regarding the real cause of the execution. One report says that Bacha was not killed under the orders of King Nadir Khan who up to the last moment was unflinching in his assurance of safe conduct to Bacha; but Bacha was forcibly attacked by a Waziri lashkar which was provoked into taking drastic action by King Nadir Khan's lavish entertainments and exceptional hospitality to Bacha. The Waziris dragged Bacha and his companions to a place near the Ark Fort and shot them dead.

Khan Nadir Khan is said to have been much upset by the action of Waziris and he is stated to have expressed his regret.—A. P.

BACHA'S EXECUTION CONFIRMED.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3.

The report is confirmed that Bacha-i-Saqqao, his brother Hamidullah, Saiyed Hussain, Sher Jan and his brother Muhamad Sadiq, Malik Mohsin, late Governor of Kabul and his brother Yawar Sayad Ahmed, Ghulam Kadir and Mahfaz Jan were shot dead inside the Ark by tribesmen of the southern province and representatives of Hazaras who insisted on killing Bacha in spite of the fact that Nadir Khan had granted pardon to all of them.—A. P.

Afghan Exiles Leave Burma.

Rangoon.—The third and the last batch of seven Afghan Sardars left for Calcutta on Thursday by S. S. "Edavana". It will be remembered that all these Sardars were deported to Burma from India after the disappearance of Sardar Omar Khan from Allahabad. Now only four Sardars who were brought here a long time ago and are detained at Meiktila remain in Burma.—A. P.

Calcutta.—Three women and a man in female attire were arrested at Howrah station this morning as they alighted from a third class compartment of a down train and from their possession were recovered 35 seers of opium worth Rs. 5,000. The drug was concealed in bundles of khaddar tied round the waist of the four persons who travelled from Agra.—A. P.

FLEET STREET PROPAGANDA IN FULL SWING

—:o:—

Sunday Papers Keep Up Chorus Of Criticism.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Sunday papers continue the chorus of comment on India. Responsible organs voice the need of caution.

The "Observer" declares, "At all costs the supreme question of India must be kept above Party and saved from being swept into the seething vortex of controversy. The incredible blunder of Mr. Wedgwood Benn in flouting the Simon Commission must be repaired. The Viceroy's serious misjudgment is not so much in what he has said as in what he has omitted. This must be rectified and by the consent of all parties the Simon Commission must emerge from the debates in Parliament with its paramount moral authority not only restored but enhanced. Unless these conditions are fulfilled political disaster will loom ahead of England and something worse elsewhere."

"CABINET'S MISTAKE."

The "Sunday Times" says:—"Parliament must decide what action it is to take and choose the lesser of two evils. To acquiesce in the Governments' mistake may be dangerous but what will be the consequences of repudiation? It is not the opinion at home that matters most but opinion in India and effect on it of political crisis at Westminster possibly involving the withdrawal of promise now made might be extremely harmful."—Reuter.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION TO MEET IN MADRAS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3.

The National Liberal Federation holds its next session at Madras on 29th December and the following days. Sir Phiroze Sethna has consented to preside. Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri will be the Chairman of the Reception Committee.—A. P.

ARAB STRIKE IN PALESTINE.

—:o:—

British Battleship For Jaffa.

DOWN WITH BALFOUR DECLARATION.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The battleship "Ramilies" has left for Jaffa from Malta as precautionary measure in view of general strike of Arabs at Jerusalem and elsewhere in Palestine yesterday as protest against the Balfour Declaration. Hitherto there have been no serious disorders.—Reuter.

Inward Airmail Delayed.

KARACHI Nov 2.

The airmail which normally is due here this afternoon will not arrive before Monday. The delay is understood to be due to dislocation following the "City of Rome" disaster. Passengers on the belated airliner include the Maharani of Cooch Bihar.—A.P.

KARACHI AIR-MAIL.

The Punjab Mail connected with the air-mail which left this morning.—A. P.

BENGAL GOVERNOR LEAVES FOR DELHI.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

H. E. the Governor of Bengal left to-night for Delhi.—A. P.

EX-KAISER'S BROTHER-IN-LAW.

ENTERS GERMANY ILLEGALLY.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Euskirchen.—Zoubkoff, ex-Kaiser's brother-in-law, who has illegally entered Germany from Luxembourg, has been served with divorce papers on behalf of his wife, Princess Victoria Schaumburglippe. Proceedings will begin at Bonn on 22nd November.—Reuter.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER TO COME TO INDIA.

—:o:—

Decides To Join Tenth Hussars.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The "Sunday Express" understands that the Duke of Gloucester will leave for India in 1930 to rejoin his regiment, the Tenth Hussars. The plan that he should enter the War Office to gain some knowledge of the working of the Government Department before going to a Dominion or Colony as Governor-General has been abandoned.—Reuter.

Cooch-Behar Maharani In Plane Accident.

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 3.

According to the "Sunday Express" the Maharanee of Cooch-Behar had a narrow escape. When the Indian air mail plane "City of Alexandria" came down on sea at Mersa Matrup her coat was caught in propeller but she was pulled to safety.—Reuter.

TRAGEDY IN THE GANGES.

—:o:—

COLLEGE STUDENT DROWNED.

CAWNPORE, Nov. 2.

A drowning tragedy occurred in the Ganges here yesterday. It is reported four students of the local D. A. V. College crossed the river in a boat to bathe on the other side of the city. Reaching there, they returned their boat. After they had bathed for about ten minutes they suddenly found themselves in deeper water and cried for help. Some fishermen responding to their call rescued three of them but could not find the whereabouts of Munnalal, the fourth who was reading in the intermediate class of the D. A. V. College.—Free Press.

PRINCES WELCOME LONDON CONFERENCE

Bikaner Explains Why They Could Not Meet All Parties' Convention

REPRESENTATIVES OF "SUBJECTS" NOT WANTED

BIKANER, Nov. 2.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner in a special interview to the Associated Press on H. E. the Viceroy's announcement welcomed it both as a patriotic Indian and as a Ruler. After paying a glowing tribute to the Viceroy for his work as India's ambassador, the Maharaja said that the fair, liberal and businesslike manner in which the Labour Government had tackled the Egyptian and Iraq problems had led him to think that His Majesty's Government appreciated full well the saying that "Great empires and norrow mind go ill together" and that the problems of British India and the Indian States would be dealt with in the same liberal spirit. It was now for Indian States and British India to demonstrate to the world that they were jointly and severally capable of dealing successfully with the problems involved in a practical and businesslike manner. He did not share the disappointment at the delay in holding the Conference, for a severe European winter was not the most unfavourable time for a Conference and Indian States must also have ample time calmly and carefully to study the Simon Commission's proposals before taking part in the Conference.

PUNJAB CONGRESSMEN SUPPORT DELHI MANIFESTO.

LAHORE, Nov. 3.

To consider the situation created by the announcement by the Viceroy, a Conference of Congress workers of the Punjab was called to-day. Invitation was sent to almost all prominent workers by the General Secretary of the Congress Committee. A well-attended representative gathering met at the residence of Sardar Sardul Singh at which a long formal discussion took place. The general sense of the gathering is understood to be that whatever the terms Mahatmaji and other leaders have set forth should be supported and the views of leaders like Mahatmaji and others should receive sufficient country-wide backing.—Free Press.

British India under Dominion form of Government, settlement would be only with the free consent of the States. He welcomed the fact that the Conference was to be confined to British Indian and all-Indian problems and that questions affecting internal autonomy of States had been wisely eliminated.

A SUPERFLUOUS CONFERENCE.

The Maharaja questioned as to the attitude of Indian Princes to Pandit Motilal's invitation to a Conference to be convened by all parties convention, said that this Conference would now become superfluous. Moreover Princes could not attend a Conference to which British Government who were a party to their treaties were not a party. Moreover an invitation to so-called representatives of Indian States' subjects along with Princes struck at the root of the relationship between Indian Rulers and their subjects. Latter had from time immemorial been regarding their rulers as their natural leaders and spokesmen. The Viceroy's statement and the Prime Minister's letter had drawn this distinction by inviting to the Conference representatives of different parties and interests in British India and representatives of Indian States. These remarks were sufficient reply to question as to why Princes could attend a Conference convened by His Majesty's Government and not one convened by all parties convention.—A. P.

MAHARAJA OF KASHMERE ON VICEROY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

JAMMU, Nov. 2.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmere in an interview to the Associated Press said:—"I very sincerely welcome the decision to to hold a Round Table Conference at which all pa ties will be represented. Indian States have no desire to interfere in matters affecting British India alone and its constitutional advance, but they are vitally concerned in the question of their relations with self-governing British India of the future and with the machinery, which must necessarily be set up for consideration and settlement of matters of common concern to British India and Indian States. As the Simon Commission was not authorised to deal with matters affecting Indian States and, on the other hand, the Butler Committee was not authorised to go into the question of relations of Indian States with the future of self-governing British India such a conference of all parties as has been decided upon is essential, and I am glad to see that its necessity has been recognised. Such Conference will tend to remove misconceptions of one another's aim and intentions and I feel sure that the result will be better understanding between British India and Indian States. I am convinced that we will be able to help one another in securing the orderly progress of our country, there can be no doubt in the face of His Excellency's statement that the declaration of 1917 explicitly promises British India full Dominion Status ultimately. The Princes have always expressed their sympathy with that aspiration of British India and I know that they will be glad to co-operate and help them in every reasonable manner.—A. P.

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Grand-dad

As a youth he was a "gay young spark". As a man, he developed into a lover of good eating and good drinking. To-day he has a legacy from these years of "high living" in the shape of a "plaguy lumbago" and he has had two or three attacks of gout. At one time he suffered a lot, for ointments and plasters and so forth offended his sense of cleanliness. Now he laughs at his troubles!

CAFIASPIRIN

BAYER

relieves him of all his pains. Moreover, since it stimulates the elimination of uric acid, the attacks are rapidly becoming less and less frequent.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL REVIEW.

India And Tariff Holiday.

(By KRISTODAS.)

Indian Chambers of Commerce play an interesting and important part in the evolution of Indian economics. Theoretical economics as it prevails here is practically Western in its character and outlook. It is, of course, no reason to reject it just because it has a Western complexion. In fact the modern narrowing down of the world due to progressive science and Internationalism will introduce practically the same standards of life and conventions throughout the world. In Western countries, for insatnce, they have been able to establish a similarity of food, dress and social manners which is surprising. The same similarity will manifest itself throughout the world and Rubyard Kipling's adage "East is East and West is West and never the twain will meet" will be falsified even in the industrial sphere as it has been in the political and scial spheres already. Modern industrialism is spreading everywhere and India is no exception to it. It may be said that this industrialism has its evils. So it has, so has every civilisation, whether Eastern or Western. It is forgotten, however, that sometimes it does not lie with us to accept or reject any particular movement. It comes in like a flood-tide and can no more be stopped in its onward course than the in-rushing flood could be stopped by King Caunte. The best course would be neither to ignore the tidal matirs nor to curb them but to swim within or to ride on them in a boat.

TARIFF HOLIDAY.

Indian Chambers can help in this task of making Western conditions adaptable to conditions in this country with such modifications as are naturally suggested. Take for instance the Convention to lay down a Tariff holiday for members of the League of Nations that is for the civilised world. Elooted armaments and enhanced tariffs are a concomitant of modern industrialism. Big nations of the world ever since 1919 have been thinking of reducing their armaments and their tariffs not because of the bitter lessons the mar had taught them in so many text-books of blood and fire but because they had reached the physical limit of their capacity to maintain them at the level to which they had arrived, much less to increase that level. It has a fine Pecksinffian pose to consider reduction of armaments and tariffs, as while on one hand they could pose as pacifists and free traders, they could prevent the smaller nations and theAsiatic nations from ever thinking of competing with them either with regard to military or industrial matters. Mr. Tairsee, speaking at the Quarterly General Meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber remarked with justification that it has only overfed people that required a fast one and that India with her one meal a day was in no need of a Tariff holiday.

WHAT INDIA SHOULD DO.

Free trade may be considered as an ideal to which the industrial world should move as tariff walls like political frontiers divide one country from another and serve to keep up that atmosphere of suspicion and mistrust which always offer a prolific ground for politicians and statesmen to breed their wars and what is sometimes even worse than wars their so-called peace treaties and commercial understandings. All countries however try to wriggle out of their military or naval or economic conventions as soon as they are signed and it is only countries like India in their subject position which if they enter into conventions are not allowed to get out of them by their Imperial masters. The best thing for us would be to steer clear of such conventions and international undertakings till at least we are in a position to be represented by our own men and not by men nominated by a foreign Government. Sir George Corbett would be a worthy representative under any other circumstances but being sent out by the Government of India has to sing a tune set out by them and not by Indian people. The reservation of the coasting trade which has come to be a slogan of our commercial and industrial life is another instance in point showing India cannot follow blindly England in all her economic policies. English people turn round and tells us that England has no such laws at present, forgetting conveniently that it was mainly her restrictive Mercantile Marine legislation which brought about her shipping development.

THE SHIPPING CONFERENCE.

The policy of Anglo-Indian commerce is mostly that of heads I win and tails you lose. They want rights and privileges of an important minority community and yet are not prepared to grant the implications of such a policy. As Mr. Tairsee showed in his speech people who want rights of a minority community should be prepared to mark in loyal co-operation with the people among whom they dwell. As a matter of fact, however, it is not the minority community rights they want so much as the rights of the ruling class which in other words mean monopoly. It remains to be seen what will be the orientation of the policy in this respect following the declaration of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Conference of leaders in London. It must also be pointed out that minorities in other countries are commenced with education, observance of religion etc., but not with trade matters as the British commercial community in this country is. A meeting of the Subcommittee of the Imperial Conference is being held in London and one of the items on the agenda is the question of the reservation of the coastal trade. The Indian commercial community is rightly afraid that conclusions arrived at at this meeting may serve to deflect the course of the discussion at the Conference. Government of India propose to call of shipping interests. The reply of Government is pleasantly vague. They must be asked to publish at an early date resolutions passed at the meeting above referred to, so that Indian commercial and shipping interests may know where they stand and appreciate what expectations to form of the negotiations.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

—:o:—

POONA, Nov. 3.

Depression has formed in the south Bay of Bengal with its centre near latitude nine degrees north longitude eighty-six degrees east.

Conditions continue unsettled in southeast Arabian Sea.

Local rain has fallen in Malabar and south east Madras, while a few light showers have occurred in Assam and Kashmir.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Blair one and a half inches; Sonamarg a quarter; Calicut two; Kodaikanal one and a half; Coimbatore one; Negapatam three quarters; Coonoor half and Trichinopoly a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likelly to extend along Coromandel Coast.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON.

—:o:—

New York, Nov. 2.	
December	17.86
January	17.98
March	9.7 9.74
May	18.55
July	18.66
Middling Spot	18.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 2.	
December	17.80
January	17.92
Middling Spot	17.67

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

—:o:—

New York, Nov. 2,	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	61,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	90,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 2.	
Demand Bills	487.93

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Nov. 2.	Opening	Closing
November		9.55
December		9.61
January	9.64	9.65
February		9.79
March	9.73	9.78
April		9.75
May	9.82	9.82
June		9.82
July	...9.84	9.85
August		9.83
September		9.81
October		9.80
November		9.79
Middling Spot		9.89

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 2.	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	200

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 2.	
Scinde, Fully Good	5.85
Scinde, Fine	6.10
Scinde, Superfine	6.35
Bengal, Fully Good	5.85
Bengal, Good	5.60
Bengal, Fine	6.10
Oomra, Good	6.75
Oomra, Fully Good	7.05
Oomra, Fine	7.35
Broach, Fine	8.20
Broach, Fully Good	7.95
Broach, Superfine	8.45

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 2.	
November	14.41
January	14.59
March	14.79
May	15.06
July	15.29
November	15.49
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	15.10

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 2.	
Robario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.	Cargoes.
S'ment Sellers Dec. 43/9	
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.	Cargoes.
S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec. 43/	
Wheat, South Australian,	Parcels.
Shipped Crop Shipping 46/9	
Wheat, Choice White Karachi,	Parcels.
	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Nov. 2.	
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.	
Oct./Nov. per cwt	11/10-1/2
Jan./March per cwt	12/1-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	11/11-3/4
C. & F. Karachi.	
Oct./Dec. per cwt	12/0-1/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 2.	
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot	8-3/4
	Sell.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 2.	
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.	
S'ment Quoted Dec/Jan.	£8/2/6
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.	
S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec.	£17/2/6
Rapeseed, Bombay, ton.	
S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec.	£19/0/0

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 2.	
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.	
S'ment Sellers Nov/Dec.	£23/7/6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.	
S'ment Sellers April/May	£21/2/6
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.	
S'ment to Hull Sellers Dec/Jan.	£20/2/6
Linseed, Bombay, ton.	
S'ment Sellers Nov./Dec.	£23/10/0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 2.	
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.	
Delivery Sellers Dec.	42/1-1/2
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.	
Delivery Sellers Jan./April	41/3

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 2.	
Coffee, Fair (No. 7	
Santos	Closed

SCOTLAND YARD MAN'S EVIDENCE IN MEERUT TRIAL.

Alleged Letter From Roy To British Comrades Read In Court.

MEERUT, Nov. 2.

Detective Sergeant D. W. Renshaw of Scotland Yard was the only witness examined at to-day's session of the alleged conspiracy case. Witness deposed that he was in charge of search conducted in 1925 at the Communist Headquarters at 16, King Street, London. He identified a number of documents filed by the prosecution as exhibits in the case. These included 'inter alia' a photograph of Percy Gladying, Robson's report on Gladying's activities in India and a long communication from M. N. Roy in 1925 to British comrades entitled "The Vanguard of Indian Independence." This letter was read by Mr. Langford James, Crown Counsel. Roy had stated in that letter that their activities in India should be intensified and suggested that the centre of activities of the Communist International in the Colonies should be shifted to respective Imperialist countries. He had pleaded for powerful popular agitation for legalising communist activities in India, on which issue English sense of justice and fairness should come to their aid.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST LABOUR POLICY.

Roy had particularly stressed that the Independent Labour Party should be induced to put him up as a candidate in the British Parliamentary elections because his speeches on behalf of Colonial masses would provide the party with opportunity of making a powerful propaganda against Labour Policy as opposed to the revolutionary proletarian policy.

CREATION OF CADRE OF WORKERS.

In conclusion M. N. Roy had advocated creation of a cadre of workers to take up colonial work and hinted at the capture of the Indian National Congress by strengthening its left wing which, he claimed, was to a certain extent under his influence. Detective Sergeant Renshaw also stated that he knew Upadhyaya who organised the Indian Seamen. He ran the Indian Seamen's Union which was a section of the National Minority Movement.

Accused Dange:—Is it his private property? (Laughter in Court).

The Court adjourned till Monday.—A.P.

—:o:—

British Communist Party A Legal Body.

MEERUT, Nov. 1.

Examination was continued at to-day's hearing of the conspiracy case of Detective Inspector Foster of Scotland Yard. Cross-examined by accused Nimbkar witness deposed that Communist Party of Great Britain was a legal body. The latest list showed that there were about 4,000 members. National Minority Movement was also a legal body. Labour Research Department published statistics relating to Labour. May Day demonstrations had been held in London since the middle of the last century, but their character had altered once in the past two years.

KNEW G. B. S.

Questioned by Mr. Sinha, defence Advocate, Foster said he knew Bernard Shaw by repute but had not the faintest idea about his political complexion. He did not know whether Lord Passfield (formerly Sydney Webb) and J. H. Wheatley, M.P., were Communists. Witness averred that there was no political party in England opposed to the re-establishment of trade relations with Russia. Differences existed on the question of the terms. During strikes in Great Britain he did not hear strikers called as "Reds" "Bolsheviks" and "Moscow Agents There was picketing during the strikes which was a common feature. General strike in England had lasted for six or seven days. Its leaders were not prosecuted. Witness thought Lord Passfield and his wife were connected with the Labour Research Department.

COMMLNISTS AND LABOUR PARTY.

Cross-examined by the accused Hutchinson Mr. Foster declared that Communists were members of the Labour Party to disrupt it. The "Sunday Worker" was subsidised and its policy was directed by the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

Re-examined by Mr. Langford James, Crown Counsel Mr. Foster asserted that there was no truth in the accusation that Sir Basil Thomson forged some issues of Pravada (Moscow official newspaper). Mr. Foster emphasised that there were no political organisations in England against the resumption of trade relations with Russia. Differences existed over the terms which meant that some bodies wanted payment of debts and all parties demanded cessation of propaganda. Mr. Foster admitted that in connection with the General Strike Zinovieff spoke of Mr. Thomas as the official arch-traitor. Early termination of the general strike upset the calculation of the revolutionary party. Practically in every Communist Manual it was agreed that the crisis prolonged might be civil war. Anyone who terminated the strike before chaos ensued was undoubtedly arch-traitor to the revolutionary party. Thomas and other members of General Council of Trade Union Congress terminated the strike.

Mr. Noorullah, a Barrister from South Canara district, deposed that he met Chattopadhyaya in Berlin and identified his handwriting which he said he had seen on one or two previous occasions.

ANOTHER SCOTLAND YARD OFFICER DEPOSES.

Detective Sergeant Scutchy of Scotland Yard deposed to having searched the headquarters of the Communist Party in England situated at 16 King Street, in October 1925. He identified certain documents which Crown Counsel put in as prosecution exhibits. Witness also identified newspapers "Workers Life" and "Sunday Worker" which he described as Communist organs. Continuing Mr. Scutchy stated he had submitted a report when Allieson left London docks surreptitiously in a Russian boat to Russia. In International press correspondence which he perused he did not find anything except Communist literature. Witness knew Douglas Parsons who, he stated, was connected with Labour Research Department.

DOCUMENTS IDENTIFIED.

Inspector Harry Norwood of Scotland Yard examined by Mr. Langford James stated that he remembered the search conducted in 1925 at 38. Ormond Street, the headquarters of the National Minority Movement. He had arrested Harry Politt, Secretary, Page Arnot and Thomas Bell whose handwritings he identified. The National Minority Movement, he explained, was the British Section of the Red International Labour Union. He identified a number of documents as having been recovered during the search which were filed by the prosecution.

Cross-examination of Scotland Yard witnesses was with the Magistrate's sanction postponed till return of Mr. Chakravarty, Defence Advocate and Kirtikar, Counsel for accused Desai.

The Court adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE
The Charm of Indian Beauty lies in
FUL DANANA OIL
BOMBAY

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 2.	
Silver.—Market is Quiet.	
Spot	22-15/16
Forward	23-1/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 2.	
Bar Gold, Fine per oz.	£4-4-11-1/2
Interest, Day to Day Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loans	5 p.c.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 2.	
Bank Bills, 3 months	5-13/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	5-13/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months	6-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months	6-3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 2.	
T T Berlin on London	20.39-1/2
T T Amsterdam on London	12.08-7/8
T T Brussells on London	Closed
T T Madrid on London	Closed
T T Milan on London	Closed
T T Berne on London	25.18
T T Paris on London	Closed
T T London on Prague	164.70

Peshawar.—News from Kabul states that in order to ensure safety of Habibullah Syed Hussain Hamidulla and others, King Nadir Khan has ordered special guard to be posted around the house where they are staying.—A. P.

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P.&O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929		ALD	
9 Nov.	Maloja x ..	VESSELS	20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia* ..		11,120
30 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	NOW SAIL	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 ,,	Ranpura ..		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana* ..	DIRECT	16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 ,,	Razmak@ ..	BOMBAY	10,602
22 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 ,,	Rawalpindi*	WITHOUT	16,619
17 ,,	Morea(Extra).		10,946
19 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
26 ,,	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 ,,	Narkunda* ..		16,572
		TRANS-	
2 May.	Viceroy of India ..	SHIPMENT	19,648
10 ,,	Rajputana* ..		16,568
17 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	AT	11,518
24 ,,	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..	ADEN	10,946
14 ,,	Comorin ..		15,132
21 ,,	Maloja ..		20,837
28 ,,	Razmak ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

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FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back By Sea	£109	£72
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
19th Nov.	Dumana	..	8,427
10th Dec.	Domala	..	8,422
1930			
3rd Jan.	Dumana	..	8,427
4th ,,	Domala	..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Sunday to Plymouth. A	£64	£113
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

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1929.			
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
22nd ,,	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	
23rd ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

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To Fremantle	£74
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Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£81
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1929			
6th Nov.	Barjora ..	Basrah via Verawal Mangrole Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.	
6th ,,	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.	
8th Nov.	Varela ..	Busrah via Karachi	
9th ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C' Mandvi.	
11th ,,	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha & C'Mandvi.	
about 9th Nov.	Ellora ..	Mombassa to Zanzibar via Porebunder	

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months is now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursday Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

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NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Awa Maru ..	8027	2 Nov	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	.. ..	@13Nov
aNagato Maru ..	8901	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@27 ,,
Yamagata Maru.	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@11Dec
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@25Dec.
*Tokiva Maru ..	6 2	16 Dec.	30 ,,

* Do not carry passengers, @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Katori Maru ..	10000	14 Nov.	1 Dec.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	28 Nov.	15 Dec.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	12 Dec.	29 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	Maiden 27 Nov.	4 Dec.
Asama Maru ..	22000	11 Dec.	18 Dec

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to

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Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

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Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Chifuku Maru ..	27th Oct.	8th Nov.
Shunko Maru ..	8th Nov.	22nd ,,
Honolulu Maru ..	24th Nov.	6th Dec.
Shinoh Maru ..	9th Dec.	21st ,, 130
Ganges Maru ..	25th Dec. 1930	7th Jan.
Sumatra Maru ..	8th Jan.	18th Jan.

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Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
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M W. S.

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NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY, the 4th November, 1929, at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 30th October, 1929.

33063

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received up to 12 o'clock (noon) on TUESDAY, the 5th November, 1929, for the supply of:—(1) Fruits; (2) Vegetables and Salads; (3) Eggs; (4) Fish; (5) Game and Poultry; (6) Veal and Side-dishes; (7) Beef; (8) Ice; (9) Bread; (10) Mutton and Lamb; (11) Pork and Sausages; (12) Sundries; (13) Fresh Butter; daily from the 1st day of January, 1930, to the 31st of December, 1930, delivered at the Company's Fresh Bazaar Depot which will be situated in close proximity to the Crawford Market.

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33054

NOTICE.

WANTED.—GOVERNESS for Princesses in an Indian State in the Bombay Presidency to teach English, music, needle-work, etc. Pay Rs. 150/- rising to Rs. 250/- with moderately furnished free quarters. Preference given to Gujarati Hindu Lady. Apply sharp with testimonials stating age, nationality, etc., with full particulars to Box No. 2381, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

33062

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the Chief Officer, Bombay Improvement Trust, at his office at Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, upto 3 p.m. (B. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of November, 1929, for the supply of "Dredged sand from Mumbra" for a period of three years, the sand to be dredged with the Trust Plant.

Forms of tender and specification can be had from the Trust Engineer's Office on payment of Rs. 2/- each.

Tender forms will not be sent by V.P.P.

D. N. BARIA, L.C.E.,
Engineer in charge,
Northern Division.
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
28-10-1929.

33055

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHANGES IN THE TIMINGS OF TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

ON the extension of the electrification to Poona, the timings of the following trains between BOMBAY and POONA will be revised from the 6th November, 1929.

DOWN

	17 Dn. Pass.	19 Dn. Express.	41 Dn. Express.	21 Dn. Pass.	3 Dn. Mail.	23 Dn. Pass.	25 Dn. Pass.
V. T. Dep.	0-30	7-45	14-0	14-15	15-30	22-45	24-0
Poona Arr.	7-0	11-20	18-30	20-45	18-45	5-5	5-45

UP.

	16 Up Pass.	4 Up. Mail.	18 Up Pass.	22 Up Express.	36 Up Express.	24 Up Pass.
Poona Dep.	6-15	7-35	13-30	15-30	16-6	23-15
V. T. Arr.	13-45	10-55	20-30	19-15	21-10	5-45

71 Dn. Karjat Pass. will leave Victoria Terminus at 18-4 and arrive Karjat at 20-35. 72 Up Karjat Pass. will leave Karjat at 7-55 and arrive Victoria Terminus at 10-25.

From the same date 31 Dn. and 32 Up, 35 Dn. and 36 Up will stop at Bhamburda.

For timings at intermediate stations see corrected Sheet Time Tables at Stations.

For changes in the timings of Suburban Main Line and Harbour Branch Trains see New Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 30th October, 1929.

33066

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 22-24, (Old No. 310), Lamington Road, Off Jacob Circle, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 12th November, 1929, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made upto 31st March, 1929.
2. To elect a Director for the current year in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the chairman may bring before the meeting.

Notice is also hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 4th November, 1929 to 12th November, 1929 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LAXMIDAS HARIDAS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th Oct. 1929.

33069

JAMNAGAR AND DWARKA RAILWAY.

VISIT (via Wadhwan Junction on the B. B. and C. I. Railway) Holy Dwarka, the Capital City of the Lord Krishna on the Great Annakot Fair which is to be held on the 15th November, 1929.

A bogie third class coach runs between Delhi and Dwarka.

A dining car under Brahmin management runs daily between Rajkot Junction and Dwarka.

N. R. GREEN,
Offg. Manager and
Engineer-in-Chief.
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief's Office,
"Publicity Section",
Jamnagar, 7th October, 1929.

32999

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER KANARA.

Will be held at Kodibag near Karwar on 18th November 1929, and the following days:—

1,100 tons Teak Logs.
49 tons Sissum Logs.
84 tons Matti Logs.
51 tons Teak Beams.
3,492 (number) Teak poles.

For further particulars, apply to he undersigned.

H. J. C. MILLETT,
Divisional Forest Officer.
W. D. KANARA.
Karwar, 21st September, 1929.

32925

WALMER & COMPANY LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to Section 216 of the Indian Companies Act of 1913 a General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 13th November, 1929, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of receiving a statement with respect to the proceedings in and the position of the Liquidation.

A. S. HALBE,
Liquidator.
2nd November, 1929.

33067

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE PURCHASE OF EMPTY TINS AND CASES WITH TINS.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of the following which will be available at the General Stores Depot, Parel, Bombay, during 12 months commencing 1st January, 1930:—

(1) Empty kerosene and colza oil tins.
(2) Cases with 2 empty kerosene and colza oil tins in each.

2. Separate tender forms for each of the above, giving particulars and conditions on which tenders will be received, can be had from the Railway's Controller of Stores, Parel, Bombay, on payment of Re. 1 per form, which amount will not be returned. The tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelope enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the purchase of empty tins or cases with two tins" as the case may be. Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 27th November, 1929.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
28th October, 1929.

33068

DIARY for 1930.
Please Apply with 4 Annas Postage Stamps for our most handsome Diary for 1930, full of useful information.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
177, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
303, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

WRECKED
on a cannibal Isle, the girl whom he loved, at the mercy of ferocious Savages! SEE
BOB STEELE
BOB STEELE
IN
'CAPTAIN CARELESS'
ROMANCE
of fighting, slasing, smashing adventurer of fortune, packed with breath-taking episodes!
THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD
5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Daily
Saturday, Sun., and Friday Matinee at 3-30 p.m.
also
2 two-reeler Comedies

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
At 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SEE and HEAR
The heart of New York Laid Bare in this Amazing Drama
"BROADWAY"
100% Talking, Singing and Dancing
UNIVERSAL SUPER PICTURE:

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Triumph
OF THE
Scarlet Pimpernel
FEATURING
MATHESON LANG
A Brilliant Production of the Tragic Days of the French Revolution portrayed with rare distinction from the
NOVEL OF BARONESS OREZY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
GEO. T. BATTY
Presents
THE FOLLIES OF 1930
Direct from London.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF MADE TO ORDER ALMOST NEW GLASS OFFICE PARTITIONS.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co. Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on Monday, the 4th November, 1929, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Messrs. R. Fischer & Co., (India) Ltd., at their Office at 2nd Floor, Asian Building, Nichol Road, Ballard Estate, (as they are removing their office to new premises):—

4 Made to order almost new glass office partitions.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid and goods to be taken delivery of next day.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Never Be Without
ZAM-BUK

CONTAINS NO ANIMAL FAT
IS PURELY HERBAL
Zam-Buk
"RUB IT IN"
FOR CUTS · BRUISES · BURNS · SCALDS · PILES · ECZEMA · ITCH · DELHI SORES · BAD LEGS · PRICKLY HEAT · ULCERS · RINGWORM · BOILS · ABSCESSES · CHRONIC SORES · BITES & STINGS · SPRAINS · RHEUMATISM
झामबक
चमरोगांचें उत्तम औषध

I.Z. 1345

Soothes Pain-Prevents Blood-Poison
-Grows New SKIN

THE manner in which Zam-Buk expels disease and grows new, healthy skin is a revelation. Even leg ulcers and disfiguring sores which have defied years of other treatment yield to this wonderful Zam-Buk.

Whenever skin is injured, irritated, sore or inflamed, Zam-Buk is indispensable. It cleanses the tissues, kills poison germs and ensures quick antiseptic healing.

Because it is compounded from refined herbal extracts and is guaranteed
FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS
Zam-Buk is able to soak through the tiny pores deep into underlying tissues where serious skin disfigurement has its roots.

As a first-aid for cuts, burns, scalds, insect bites, etc., as a remedy for skin disease and embrocation for sprains, rheumatism, body chills, cold-on-chest, etc., Zam-Buk is unequalled. Be sure and get a box to-day!

Chemists and medicine dealers everywhere sell Zam-Buk at Re. One or Rs. 2-4 a box. Agents:—Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Ltd., Entally, Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Rd., Bombay; Dadha & Co., China Bazaar Rd., Madras; M. G. Shahani & Co., Elphinstone St., Karachi, or E. M de Souza & Co., Rangoon, etc.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST HEALER

The foundation of beauty—*and the final touch*

Icilma Cream, the foundation of true complexion beauty, contains the wonderful Natural Spring Water from Northern Africa, which has a definite tonic action on the skin. Soothing and refreshing to the cheeks, Icilma Cream protects the complexion from the harmful effects of wind and heat. Two perfumes, Bouquet and Magnolia.

Icilma Face Powder adheres perfectly in spite of weather conditions, giving to the complexion a final touch of smooth gossamer bloom, a delicate loveliness blending with the natural tones of the complexion, removing shine and never appearing fluffy. So pure that it cannot clog the pores, Icilma Powder is made in two shades, Naturelle and Crème.

Icilma
CREAM and FACE POWDER

MAKE PEARLS FROM FISH WASTE.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIAN INDUSTRIALISTS.

(By A. R. NIZAM, M Sc., (Wash) F.Z.S., F.R.M.S. (London).

The value of pearls for ornamental purposes was known to humanity thousands of years before the birth of Christ. Egyptian Archaelogy recorded the presence of pearl remains, in tombs in 3000 B.C. Pearls were extensively used for ornamental purposes in Persia in 400 B.C. Among the ancient historical pearls, the "Hope", "Shaista Khan", "Shah Sufi" and "Shah Jehan" are famous. The increasing demands for the genuine pearls, from the affluent and the luxurious quarters all over the world and the diminishing production of pearls in the natural habitants, owing to the destructive ravages of the ambitious fortune-hunters, urged the scientist to manufacture chemical or imitation pearls, which are so widely used in India and elsewhere. The efforts of the scientists to find out a substance, which when put into the shape of a pearl exhibits pearly lustre, resulted in the discovery of the silvery deposits on the ventral or belly-side of many species of fish. The silvery deposits on the scales and the adhering skin served the purpose very satisfactorily. In 1656 Jaquin, a French rosary maker was the first man to observe that the water in which a small fish (ablette, like sardine) had been washed contained a highly lustrous substance, which when concentrated and applied on globules of alabaster or wax, produced good imitation pearls. Following Jaquin's time the industry was confined in Paris, though later on pearls were manufactured in Holland, Germany, Bohemia, Italy and Japan. In 1806 a plant was established in Bourguignon in France, hence the term "Bourguigon" for the manufactured pearls, came to be used.

MANUFACTURE OF PEARLS.

The silvery deposits on the scales and skin of shads, herring (clupeidae) mullet, barracuda, and ribbon-fish etc., when rubbed off the skin and scales, freed from the foreign matter, and suspended in water or other suitable substance, is pearl essence. It looks like a very thin blade floating in liquid and turning it over and over it looks like narrow strips of paper falling in air, their narrow surfaces throwing brilliant flashes of light in all directions and at the same time displaying colours as soap bubbles do. The light coming from them is doubly refracted and polarised and when it passes successively through two of these crystals, it is broken into colours by a twisting of the polarised beam Pearl essence may be aqueous and non-aqueous. The former is prepared, from the scales, obtained in as clean condition as possible and agitated in water in a large agitator with a revolving member, like the old-style ice cream freezer. It is better to add ammonia to water The shiny material from the scales is washed off and suspended in the ammoniated water. The scales and trash are removed by straining but no copper or brass strainer should be used for the same. The process is repeated several times till the thin membrane washed off from the scales is dissolved and the crystals of pearl essence, which has been proved to be pure Guanin, are left sufficiently clean and pure. The product will keep indefinitely in rubber or glass stoppered bottles if sufficient ammonia is put in it. In the preparation of non-aqueous pearl essence no ammonia should be used with water. To each litre of concentrated sediment from the scale washings, are added 30 c. c. of glacial acetic acid and 2.5 grams of pepsin dissolved in water. After allowing it to stand for about 48 hours at 40 deg. C., ether is added to it, and emulsified water drawn off from below. The process being repeated for several times, the pure sediment is transferred to acetone, concentrated, and celluloid is then added to it to produce viscous paste. The essence being secured by any of the above processes, hollow glass beads are given a coating of pearl essence and gelatin. When this is dry the beads are filled with parrafin or Japanese white wax. The product is the shiny or imitation pearls, that defy the genuine, in perfection of shape and beauty. The so-called "indistructible" pearls are made out of the opal solid glass beads. A coating of pearl essence lacquer is given outside the bead and when it is dry a water-proof coat of collodion or other lacquer is applied to protect it from moisture. Various dyes like Eosin, Sudan III, and Victoria blue are used to tint the lacquer. In America fish scales are collected from the sardine canneries and fishing boats, that carry fish to the reduction plants, for the manufacture of fish meal and oil. Shad scales fetch 4-5 annas and sardine scales 3-5 annas per pound. The scales form 0.4 per cent of the total weight of the fish.

PRESERVATION OF SCALE AND ITS TRADE.

The preservation of various fish scales, is accomplished by putting those in brine, in large containers. The brine may be obtained by adding ony 10 to 15 per cent salt to fresh water. The wet scales from the brine are then put in muslin bags and the brine is squeezed out as far as possible. The bags are then compressed tightly in barrels. The scales preserved in this manner will keep for a few weeks, provided they are kept at a temperature of 32 deg. F. There is regular trade in scales in France, Austria. Italy, Germany, Norway, Canada, America and Japan. There is very considerable demand for the scales in France. About four years ago a French firm made an enquiry from the Department of Fisheries, Singapore, as to the possibility of securing herring or sardine scales from the locality and I had the privilege of dealing with the matter.

SCOPE OF IMITATION PEARL TRADE.

The wide use of the imitation pearls, is not simply due to their cheapness. They command various advantages over the genuine namely, their perfection in shape, lustre and availability. The popularity of the pearls may be judged from the following facts. In 1927-28, beads and false pearls to the value of Rs. 2,38,672 were imported in India, through the port of Karachi, Rs. 10,77,353 through Bombay, Rs. 2,57,223 through Fort St. George (Madras), Rs. 10,69,116 through Calcutta and Rs. 18,240 through Rangoon. The total value of the imports of beads and false pearls or imitation pearls, in India, stands at Rs. 26,60,604. Among the exporters Japan, Germany, Italy, Austria, and France may be mentioned. Japan leads all and exports pearls to the value of Rs. 7,76,963, Italy Rs. 5,13,098, Germany Rs. 2,49,828. From the above one can see that if the pearl industry is developed in India, to meet our own demands, we shall at least save 26.6 lakhs and make the nation richer by that amount, if not more. Shads, herring and mullets are found abundantly in the maritime provinces of India. In Burma, during the season the fish markets in Rangoon, Bassein, Moulmein, Akyab, Mangdaw and Buthidaung are simply flooded with shads and mullets. In Bengal shads or hilsa are very commonly found. In 1922-23, in Madras 32,000 tons of fish guano was produced along the south Kanara and the Malabar coast. Five tons of fresh fish usually produces a ton of Guano, hence 160,000 tons of fresh sardines must have been needed to produce the above amount of guano 160,000 tons of fresh fish will yield 640 tons of scales. The same amount of scales may be available in the Bombay coast. Thus, 1280 tons of scales will yield about 76.80 tons of pearl essence or about 6 per cent of scales. If a pound of pearl essence priced at Rs. 50/- or a ton at Rs. 1,12,000 the price of 76.80 tons of pearl essence will amount to Rs. 86,01,600. How much more could be produced, if pearls are manufactured with this essence is left to the imagination of the readers.

ORGANISATION OF THE INDUSTRY.

The industry has to be organised along with the fish canneries or reduction plant, so that after the removal of the scales, the fish may be utilised either in the cannery or in the reduction plant for the manufacture of fish manure and oil. The installation of a cannery, a reduction plant and a pearl essence plant, with the most up-to-date equipments will not cost more than 5 lakhs. If each of the presidencies like Bombay and Bengal can pay 13 and 10 lakhs of rupees respectively for the purchase of imitation pearls, cannot each of them invest about that amount for the manufacture of pearls and the production of canned fish manure and oil, which will not only stop the flow of Indian money to foreign shores but also solve the problem of finding bread and butter for thousands, in India. Be it remembered that industry leads to economic freedom, which paves the way to political freedom or complete national independence. A country without industry is a body without bones, a fort without fortifications. Government must take initiative in organising factories for demonstrations. If success is demonstrated through such model factories, the industries will thrive like the guano factories of Madras and the mother-of-pearl button factories of Bengal. Small factories of demonstrations can be built at an expense not exceeding Rs. 4 to 5,000 for each. It will well justify the investment of the industrialists in a novel but highly lucrative and promising industry. How long should India pay homage to Japan, Italy and Germany? Let the ambitious pioneering manufacturer of India challenge Mikimoto, the "Pearl King" of Japan, the sole producer of "Cultured pearls" in the world, in the nearest future.

LOST OR MISLAID

A Pearl necklace lost on the road or in the Hanging Gardens on 2nd November. Finders will be rewarded. Please communicate with,

JAGMOHANDAS J. KAPADIA,
Coronation Building,
4th Floor, C. P. Tank Road.

CITY & SUBURBS

PUBLIC MEETING IN BANDRA.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Youth League a public meeting will be held in Bandra to-day (Monday), at 8-30 p.m., at Patkars Blocks, Ghodebunder Road, when Mr. H. D. Rajah, Editor of the "Young Liberator," Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Mr. N. H. Vallibhoy and other prominent Youth Leaguers will speak on "The Youth Movement."

—:o:—

SAMPURNA RAMAYANA KATHA KALAKSHEPAM SERIES.—The sixth of the series of musical discourses on Ramayanam featuring "Guha Sandarshanam" will be conducted to-day (Monday), at 8-30 p.m., at the specially erected pandal at Matunga (G. I. P.) by Sangita Vidwan Sjt. Ennapadam Venkatrama Bhagavathar of Southern India with best accompaniments.

—:o:—

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.—Rates for press telegrams from India to Washington, Columbia District via I. R. T. are eleven annas per word.

VILE-PARLE SPORTING AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Sporting and Literary Association. Rao Bahadur Professor D. G. Padhye, M.A., of Nasik will speak on "Indian Parties and Responsible Government," to-day (Monday), at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle, when Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

—:o:—

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA'S GARDEN, MALABAR HILL.—The Band of the Bombay Battalion A. F. (I.) will play a programme of music at the Sir P. M. Mehta's Garden, to-day (Monday), commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

A PROTEST MEETING.—A public meeting will be held to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. in the Hirabag Hall near Madhavbag to protest against certain actions of the Jodhpur Durbar. All persons interested in Indian States are requested to be present. Raja Bahadur Narayanlal Bansilal will preside in the occasion.

ACKWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.—The President of the Board of Management of the Acworth Leper Asylum acknowledges the following donations received during the months of July, August and September, 1929:—

	Rs.
Mr. N. R. Kinare, Trustee, Wagle Trust Settlement for the distribution of Dhoties or Kamblies	50
A gentleman in the Uthamna ceremony of the late Mr. Nanabhoy Behramji Zaveri or Cawnporewala (through the Editor, the "Kaiser-i-Hind")	51
Mr. Jehangir P. Master in memory of his late brother-in-law, Mr. K. F. Wadia	5
Mr. M. S. Jaykar, M.A., Collector, Jalgaon, East Khandesh (through M/S K. P. Kothare & Co.)	51
A gentleman	5

Sweets and clothes also packs of playing cards and cinema films were received from several dealers.

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.

The following is the personnel of the Indian Historical Records Commission which will held its next session at Gwalior in December next:—

1. Sir Frank Noyce, 2. Sir Jadunath Sarkar, 3. Mr. H. C. Rawlinson, 4. Mr. H. L. O. Garrett, 5. Mr. G. S. Sardesai, 6. Mr. A. V. Venkatarama Ayyar, 7. Mr. S. C. Roy, 8. Mr. A. F. M. Abdul Ali.

AUTOMATIC TRAFFIC SIGNAL.

—:o:—

TO BE INSTALLED IN BOMBAY.

As automatic signals have proved successful in controlling traffic in many large cities, an experimental Automatic Traffic signal will be installed at Princess Street —Queen's Road corner on the 4th inst. (Monday). This will, in the first place, be worked by hand.

The signals will consist of two red lights, one on each of the lamp standards in the middle of the road on Princess Street and one on Queen's Road. This system is known as the "one light system" and when traffic is required to stop a red light will be shown (A) on Princess Street or (B) on Queen's Road as is necessary. When no light is showing traffic may proceed.

The success of this system depends on the attention which is given to it by motorists; and all motor car owners are requested to explain to their drivers that they must obey these red light signals in the same way that they obey the traffic constable.

Should this experiment prove successful, similar automatic signalling devices will probably be erected at other important junctions in the City.

YAMUNABAI NAIR HOSPITAL.

A DIWALI APPEAL.

The public of Bombay and its suburbs are already aware that the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, is conducted for the last five years and is supported mostly with voluntary contributions. The Hospital has an accommodation for 72 beds where Surgical, Medical, Maternity and other special cases are admitted. Its daily outdoor attendance ranges between 230 and 250. The entire management is entrusted to the National Medical College by a Trust Deed. It is found very difficult to cope with the ever increasing expenditure and therefore the public are earnestly requested to give liberal contributions to the "student volunteers" and "Probationer nurses" of the Hospital that are being sent around in the various bazars, markets and well-to-do localities during the Diwali Week.

LAHORE CONGRESS.

—:o:—

ELECTION OF DELEGATES BY BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.

The Bombay Suburban District has the right to elect four delegates to the Indian National Congress. Any member of any of the Village Congress Committee in the district enrolled before the 1st October can stand as a candidate for the election. Intending candidates should send their nomination papers duly completed to this office on or before the 10th November 1929. Nomination papers can be obtained from the Secretary of the Local Village Congress Committee or from this office.

If more than four nominations are received a regular election will be held on Sunday (the 24th instant), between 8 and 11 a.m. The polling centres will be the offices of the Village Congress Committees in the district. All Committee members enrolled by the Village Congress Committee on or before the 30th September 1929 will be entitled to vote.

Each member will have four votes which must be distributed one to each of the candidates whom the voter would like to get elected. Multiple voting or voting by proxy will not be allowed. Voting papers will be supplied by the Suburban District Congress Committee at the polling stations at the time of the election. Counting of votes will take place on Monday (the 28th instant), at the office of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, at 7 p.m.

"BE GHADI MAUJ."

The Diwali number of "Be Ghadi Mauj" is one of the brightest publications of this festive season. Among the writers mention might be made of Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Munshi, Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, Mr. Chandrashanker N. Pandya, Diwan Bahadur K. H. Dhruv, Dr. Pranjivan Mehta, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Messrs. Chhaganlal H. Pandya, F. Q. Mehta, B. P. Shastri, J. M. Desai, L. R. Tairsee, J. H. Dave, Prof. G. L. Pandya, Miss "Noshakri Pilla", Miss Bachubehen Lotewala, not to mention "Sadik" and "Shayada", the joint editors, under whose joint editorship the magazine provides the Gujerati reading public intellectual entertainment that, elevates, interests and amuses. The proprietors have now removed to commodious offices at 237, Frere Road where this number of 200 pages can be had at Re. 1.

"GHADIBHAR MAUJ."

The Diwali number of "Ghadibhar Mauj" contains about 100 pages. It is illustrated. It is priced at annas six and is published from "Daily Samachar Press" at Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

KANARA SARASWATS AND SOCIAL REFORM

—:o:—

MR. KOWSHIK DONATES RS. 2000

WORK OF ASSOCIATION SURVEYED

An impassioned appeal for speedy social reforms was made by Mr. S. S. Balsekar, President, Kanara Saraswat Association at the annual social gathering of the Association held in the Jinnah Hall, on Sunday evening. The function was very largely attended among those present being Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki, Mr. N. S. Kowshik, Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai and Mr. S. N. Kalbag.

At the outset Mr. R. S. Paddidri, Chairman of the Managing Committee traced the all-sided social activities carried on by the Association. He declared that the Association had never lagged behind other social institutions in according support and launching propaganda in favour of reforms. He extended thanks to Mr. Balsekar for enrolling several new patrons and life members and felt convinced that the ensuing year was full of promise. With the added strength in the membership, the Association would be better able to fulfil its obligation of championing the cause of social reforms. In this connection he acknowledged a donation of Rs. 2,000 by Mr. R. V. Kowshik to be set apart for the encouragement of widow remarriages in the community. The Association would also interest itself in providing facilities for physical culture to its members.

The President then gave away the prizes to winners in sports and other competitions. A handsome, silver cup was presented to Mr. M. S. Kowshik, who won the Senior Championship in athletic sports. Mr. B. L. Ballur won the Junior Championship Cup.

The President in his speech emphasised the necessity of making the Association a strong and influential body which would take a lead in every reform in the country. The members of the community were scattered all over the city and the Association was the only medium of fostering brotherhood and unity among them. They had before them a great task; that of launching a vigorous campaign for the social uplift of the community. Although generally an advanced community there were two questions requiring urgent attention. They were encouragement later marriages and widow remarriages. In conclusion he appealed to the members to help the Association in its good work by joining it in large numbers.

Mr. N. S. Kowshik in moving a vote of thanks to the President eulogised the selfless services rendered by him to the Association in the previous year.

—:o:—

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS.

—:o:—

"Bande Mataram" learns that Sir George Anderson, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, has tendered his resignation, the reason being this that the Education Minister had refused to change his orders about the transfer of a Deputy Inspector.

Dr. Iqbal has called upon his coreligionists to recognise General Nadir Khan as the King of Afghanistan and not to create further difficulties in that country by putting up new candidates. The Doctor opines that this step of the Indian Mussalmans will greatly help in restoring peace there.—("Siyasat.")

"Jarida-e-Bhopal" gives the text of the proclamation issued by H. H the Nawab of Bhopal to the people of Sehore Cantonement which has come under the Bhopal Government from the 15th October. Formerly it was administered by the British Government. The Nawab Sahib has assured the inhabitants of Sehore Cantonement of his personal interest in their well-being and says that he is highly pleased to take them under his shelter and care.

In another notification published in the "Jarida" it is announced that henceforth Friday will be observed as a public holiday in place of Sunday.

BHAL YOUTH LEAGUE.

In order to advance the various items of rural reconstruction, in the Bhal part of Dhandhuka Taluka a league styled the Bhal Youth League has been formed. A preliminary meeting was convened at Gamph on 28th ulto. under the presidentship of Mr. Ishvarlal Kalidas Vyas. It was attended by about 100 youths and 25 ladies of different villages. A heavy programme of social, economical and political reform has been decided upon, and an influential Committee of tried workers is appointed to push it ahead without delay.

WEEK-END CRICKET IN BOMBAY

Two Days' Test Match at Kennedy Sea Face

H. J. ENGINEER SCORES A CENTURY

The attraction at the Kennedy Sea Face this week-end was the two-day test match between Dr. Kanga's XI and the Hindu Representative Eleven played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground, in which several fine performances were put up. Electing to bat first, the Hindus began their venture on Saturday afternoon, Pardeshi and C. M. Rana opening their innings. The start was hardly good, for at 11 Rana was snapped up by B. Kapadia. Chiefly as the result of good knocks by Jai and C. N. Mehta the Hindus were able to collect 261 runs. Hari Mali, the bowler, livened things up considerably at the tail-end, where he hit up 37 runs in a short time.

After a quiet start the Parsis soon settled down and P. Mehta, Colah and Vajifdar all fared well. The "tit-bit" of the innings, however, was an unbeaten century by H. J. Engineer who hit up eleven fours and two sixes. D. Havewala, the Parsi's new colt, again did well by collecting a hard hit 55. Dr. Kanga's XI easily made the score and at the drawing of stumps had collected 403 runs for the loss of seven wickets.

Scores:—

HINDU REPRESENTATIVE MATCH XI.

K J Pardeshi, run out	29
C M Rana, c P Kapadia, b Vajifdar	0
L P Jai, b Vajifdar	61
P Vithal, l-b-w, b Nariman	10
C N Mehta, c Vajifdar, b Nariman	73
V M Merchant, c P Mehta, b Nariman	5
M A Deshmukh, c Marshall, b Nariman	106
H D Desai, b Nariman	1
Hari Mali, st B Kapadia, b Palia	37
M V Dhumatkar, not out	21
N A Deshmukh, c and b Nariman	0
Extras	14
Total	261

Bowling analysis:—

H J Vajifdar 2 wickets for 59 runs.

P E Palia 1 wicket for 86 runs.

F K Nariman 6 wickets for 78 runs.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 11, 2 for 47, 3 for 78, 4 for 118, 5 for 127, 6 for 147, 7 for 156, 8 for 206, 9 for 261, 10 for 261.

DR. KANGA'S XI.

P Mehta, l-b-w, b N Deshmukh	37
K F Irani, b Hari Mali	4
S H Colah, run out	74
H J Vajifdar, c Dhumatkar, b Hari Mali	35
H J Engineer, not out	100
D Havewala, c Pardeshi, b Desai	55
D K Kapadia, b Rana	30
P E Palia, l-b-w, b Desai	10
B E Kapadia, not out	29
N D Marshall and F K Nariman did not bat.	
Extras	29
Total (for 7 wickets)	403

Bowling analysis:—

Hari Mali 2 wickets for 63 runs.

H D Desai 2 wickets for 56 runs.

N A Deshmukh 1 wicket for 51 runs.

C M Rana 1 wicket for 75 runs.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 18, 2 for 84, 3 for 156, 4 for 167, 5 for 241, 6 for 302, 7 for 333.

THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The decision of His Majesty's Government to hold a Round Table Conference will be received with general satisfaction. Much will, however, depend on the representative character of the persons selected to confer with the Government and in this connection I have a suggestion to make.

The Simon Commission's Report is expected early next year. I suggest that all the Legislatures in India be dissolved immediately after the termination of the Delhi session of the Central Legislature. That will be early in April. The elections should then take place some time in May. The bulk of the members for the Round Table Conference should be elected by the newly 'elected' members of the Central Legislature. I purposely exclude the Government and nominated members because Government will itself be a party to the Conference and it should, therefore, leave the selection of the people's representatives entirely to the elected members. After the Central Legislature has chosen the major portion of the representatives for the Conference, the newly elected members of all the local Legislatures should be invited to submit a list of names from which the Government of India could select a few to make up the complement of the British Indian portion of the Round Table Conference. The Central and local Legislatures should have unrestricted freedom in the choice of their representatives so that persons who are not members of any Legislature may also have a chance of being elected.

It should be possible if the scheme outlined above is adopted for the chosen representatives of India to leave for England some time in June, 1930. Looking to the fact that the present Labour Government being in a minority is not expected to live its full Parliamentary life, I think it would be advisable if the Round Table Conference is held as early as possible so that full advantage may be taken of the existing conjunction of a sympathetic Viceroy with a liberal-minded Secretary of State. My advice to all parties in this country is: "Make hay while the sun shines."—Yours, etc.,

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY NOVEMBER 4, 1929.

INDIA'S RESPONSE.

—:o:—

The reception accorded to the Viceroy's pronouncement by most persons or parties in India and England seems determined more by impulse and pre-conceived bias than by clear judgment. Many have read a great deal more in it than its cautious words would warrant. The statement signed by Sir Chimanlal, Mr. Jinnah and other Liberal leaders of Bombay was issued in undue haste and without mature consideration. They accepted the Viceroy's announcement without any conditions. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri, Mrs. Besant and the Maharajah of Mahmudabad have, by signing the manifesto issued as a result of the Delhi Conference, shown that they have understood the true inwardness of the Viceroy's announcement that it gives India nothing and that the Bombay leaders took a rash and dangerous leap in the dark. That the announcement is intended as a gesture of good-will on the part of the present British Government towards India is handsomely acknowledged by almost all Indians, including the hardest critics of that Government, the Congressmen. It is not not necessary for the purpose of proving the obvious shortcomings of the pronouncement that it is a diplomatic manoeuvre meant to rally the Moderates and isolate the Congressmen. The Labour Government may be credited with at least the knowledge that it cannot solve the Indian question without a substantial measure of support from the Congress. The prominent leaders of various parties who met at Delhi to consider the pronouncement had no hesitation in acknowledging that they fully appreciated "the sincerity underlying the declaration as also the desire of the British Government to placate Indian opinion". The Labour Government's sincerity and its determination to do something for India may be said to be indirectly proved by the fury exhibited by the British Tories and some Liberals at the step taken by them. The Labour Government may rest assured that any real sympathy on its part will not fail to be reciprocated in India.

While there need be no doubt about the Labour Party's desire to placate India, it must at the same be admitted that the Indian question cannot be solved satisfactorily unless the desire takes the tangible form of an honourable offer to India or an honourable acceptance of the National Demand made by the All-Parties' Conference and endorsed by the Congress. Judged from this point of view the Viceregal pronouncement falls far short of Indian expectations. The mere assurance that in the judgment of His Majesty's Government "it is implicit in the declaration of 1917 that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress as there contemplated is the attainment of Dominion Status" does not by itself lead India an inch nearer the goal. And there is always the possibility of some one asking, as Lord Birkenhead has truculently asked, "what is Dominion Status? Is it what it was before the last Imperial Conference or as it is to-day?" The value of the Viceroy's announcement is to be judged not by the re-interpretation of the declaration of 1917 but by the procedure it envisages for implementing Dominion Status now and immediately. The leaders who met at Delhi to consider the announcement observe in their joint manifesto: "We understand that the Conference is to meet not to discuss when Dominion Status is to be established but to frame a scheme of Dominion Constitution. We hope that we are not mistaken in thus interpreting the import and implications of the weighty pronouncement of His Excellency the Viceroy". Assuming their interpretation to be correct, the leaders state further: "We hope to be able to tender our co-operation to His Majesty's Government in their effort to evolve a scheme of Dominion Constitution." We have searched the weighty pronouncement in vain for anything to warrant the hope that the proposed Conference is for the purpose of formulating a Dominion Constitution. However, the leaders' offer of co-operation is subject to their hope being previously fulfilled, though we wish they had insisted on the issue of a declaration by the British Government that the Round Table Conference was called to devise ways and means of establishing Dominion Status immediately as one of their conditions precedent to the acceptance of the Viceroy's offer.

It is essential for the success of the proposed Conference that its very basis should be the immediate establishment of complete Dominion Status with such adjustments as the Conference may agree to. It follows as a corollary that those who attend the Conference should do so not merely in an advisory capacity but should have an authoritative voice in framing conclusions on terms of perfect equality with the representatives of Government. Unless this position is made perfectly clear, Congressmen can have nothing to do with the Conference. Having boycotted one "Joint Free Conference" they could hardly be expected to be party to another, merely because the other party is not the Statutory Comission but His Majesty's Government itself. For them to do so would be to recant their own repudiation of the Simon Commission. The leaders' joint manifesto rightly stresses the importance of another essential condition that "the representation of progressive political organisations should be effectively secured and that the Indian National Congress as the largest among them should have predominant representation." We attach the greatest importance to this condition for it constitutes the only safeguard against the country's interests being bartered away by those amenable to craven counsels. A packed Conference would be worse than useless. One more condition, one which will be a crucial test of the genuineness of Government's change of heart, is that, in the words of the manifesto, "a policy of general conciliation should be definitely adopted to induce a calmer atmosphere" and that "political prisoners should be granted a general amnesty." If these conditions are accepted by Government, and only when they are accepted, the staunchest Nationalist may wholeheartedly co-operate with it at the Conference. If not, whoever else may be tempted by the bait of a seat on the Conference, no staunch Congressman would. The response of the Congress and, we may add, of the country, to the Viceroy's offer, is a conditional assurance of full co-operation. The present pronouncement of the Viceroy does not satisfy the conditions. We agree with Messrs. Subhash Bose, Kitchlew and Abdul Bari that it contains nothing over which we could enthuse, but, subject to the conditions mentioned in the leaders' manifesto, it can be made the instrument of India's immediate freedom and thus of the complete reconciliation between her and Britain. The conditions stated above are honourable to both sides and it would be wise for the Labour Government to accept them cordially in the spirit in which they have been urged. The manner in which the MacDonald Government is dealing with questions of Foreign policy shows that it has sufficient resources of statesmanship to solve the Indian problem, provided it has the will to do so. Lord Irwin has served both Britain and India by helping to inspire the present incomplete gesture intended to placate the latter. He has the opportunity of doing the greatest service rendered by any Englishman to the Empire by securing the acceptance of the conditions laid down by the Indian leaders. Will he rise to the full height of his opportunity? He can miss the opportunity only at the peril to the Empire; for, without India—and India would be lost to the Empire if her demand is not accepted in time—the latter will not be worth ten years' purchase.

Mount Birkenhead Erupts

—:o:—

Mount Birkenhead has erupted again but the lava emitted from it will do hardly any damage. What would the Tory Party be, indeed, without its Birkenheads and Churchills? For sheer insolence, for smug self-satisfaction and for overweaning confidence in the particular political doctrine or method they choose to advocate they are hard to beat. Mr. Churchill had waxed wrathful, when in Canada, over the MacDonald Government's policy in regard to Egypt. He had predicted red ruin and anarchy in Egypt and the Middle East because of the Labour Government's attitude towards Egypt's political demands. Lord Birkenhead in a column long fulmination in the "Daily Telegraph" draws a similar harrowing picture of the possibility of disruptive and anarchical conditions" being produced in India, simply because a statement on Indian policy has been issued by his Lordship's political foes, the MacDonald Government. The statement contains nothing over which Indians can enthuse. But to Lord Birkenhead the mere fact that the Labour Government should have the hardihood to evince a desire to placate political India is folly of the worst order. It is gall and wormwood to him that the statement should have been made even after "energetic dissent" from the Statutory Commission. He expresses the view of the British die-hards but thinking men in every political party in Britain will treat Lord Birkenhead's effusions with the very scant courtesy they deserve. The line taken by the "Times" in regard to the statement shows that even amongst the Tories there are a few not afflicted with the Birkenhead type of political hysteria.

The Salt Inquiry.

—:o:—

The reference to the Tariff Board regarding the salt industry after such a proposal was once negatived by the Central Board of Revenue was significant of the new spirit animating the Finance Department under its new chief Sir George Schuster. The Board has now commenced taking evidence in this City and its President Sir Padumji Ginwalla made an introductory statement. We believe there is a slight difference between the procedure followed now and the procedure followed, say, at the time of the match industry inquiry. Salt manufacturers were sent up a questionnaire, which is mostly technical, to which they have been requested to send replies. Questions of general policy, however, which can be only dealt at length by Chambers of Commerce, have not been included in the questionnaire and it is presumed that statements from them and individuals interested in the economic aspect of the inquiry will be welcomed by the Board. The fundamental question before them is how to supplant the annual import of about 600,000 tons of salt coming from Great Britain and other foreign countries. The problem, when faced squarely does not appear to be so big and insoluble as an official English witness before the Board tried to make out. This witness from the height or depth of his official ignorance and arrogance attempted to rule out the possibility of salt manufacture in this country, as the possibility of the manufacture of matches or cement for instance, was once ruled out. The demand in Bengal is roughly about 500,000 tons of which Aden already supplies 200,000 tons. The balance is, therefore, only 300,000 tons. Sir Padumji observed that if all the claimants who stated that they could produce within a few years sufficient salt to meet the demand were to make good their claims, there would be a very serious overproduction. It will be seen, therefore, that the difficulty is not the impossibility of production but the possible overproduction in near future. This gives us grounds for the belief that India will be self-contained in the matter of salt as she has now been regarding cement and also, to a large extent, regarding matches.

We are glad to note that the President made it clear that, for the purpose of the inquiry, Aden would be treated as a part of British India and that the Board would not hear or consider any evidence intended to differentiate between the claims of Aden and the continent of British India. There was a movement in some quarters to keep Aden apart for the purposes of the salt inquiry. The effect would have been to penalise consumers and place a handicap upon the development of the industry. Sir Padumji's explanation, therefore, is opportune and will serve to clear the atmosphere.

The Right Attitude

—:o:—

The Universities Conference at Delhi passed "without much discussion" a resolution recommending that a Council of All-India Medical Faculties, of the Government of India and of the independent medical practitioners be immediately created and that pending the creation of such a Council, a temporary All-India Medical Board should be established consisting of University and Government representatives to determine and supervise medical qualifications and standards in Indian Universities. The Conference also expressed the opinion that the appointment of a Commissioner to determine and supervise such standards was "not in consonance with the best interests of medical education in India." This is the right attitude and we hope now at least the Government of India will drop the absurd idea of entrusting to a Medical Mussolini the work of determination and supervision of medical qualifications and standards and proceed to appoint the suggested interim Board. The Universities must demand, however, that they must have an effective and adequate representation upon such a Board.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

"No one can view the work of the last three years without dreaming and seeing visions". So says the latest half-yearly report of the All-India Women's Conference. And no one who reads the report will fail to recognise that the splendid work which the Conference has achieved so far bears promise of much greater achievement in the near future. As an organisation it is one of the best in India, with no less than thirty branches all over the country; all working in unison. No other single institution has done more for the women's cause during the last few years than this Conference. To the activities of the Conference is largely due the keen interest that most educated men now take in women's education and in raising their social status generally. The Conference, which till its last session at Patna concerned itself mainly with educational reform extended the scope of its work at that session so as to include general social reform. This was a wise step; for it is notorious that the social disabilities of women in India, like child marriages and the purdah, are a serious hindrance to their progress in education. The Conference from its very inception carried on a vigorous campaign in favour of the Sarda Bill; and now that its efforts have been crowned with success it may well take heart and give even more attention to social reform in general, especially to such reforms as are most opposed by the orthodox people. We expect the Conference, for instance, to take the lead in the agitation for raising the marriageable age of girls to at least sixteen years for the abolition of the purdah, popularising the remarriage of widows and to removing the many unjust legal disabilities of women.

"DOMINION STATUS"

NO NEED FOR HOSANNAS ON VICEROY'S STATEMENT

(BY POLITICUS.)

I.

The Viceroy's statement on November 1 seems to have stampeded Indian political leaders into a chorus of hosannas; which a critical reading of that long-winded pronouncement scarcely deserves. Lord Irwin's personal goodwill and honesty of purpose there is no reason to doubt. Readers of the "Chronicle" are, I trust, discerning and critical enough to be able to read, consider, and inwardly digest this masterpiece of verbosity. The "leaders" of public opinion, who assembled to prepare a 'mise en scene', even before the statement was published, may have felt themselves left out in the cold, by their own action in regard to the Simon Commission, far too long to be quite agreeable to their ingrained Liberalism and temperamental moderatism. People have notoriously short memories in politics: and so it is by no means surprising that many have forgotten the measure of personal element which entered into an absolute boycott of the Statutory Commission sent out two years ago.

NEED FOR VIGILANCE.

Now, however, that these "leaders" see a chance for self-glorification, they hasten, even before the demand is publicly made, to tender their co-operation in the proposed Conference. They are welcome to do so for themselves,—and "in their personal capacity", as a worthy signatory of the Bombay leaders' confabulations phrased the explanation for that particular sign-manual of approval. But that is no reason why the rest of the country should overlook the rather numerous and material limitations and conditions, express or implicit, in Lord Irwin's statement, which does not advance this country's claim very much beyond what it was in October, 1927. Below are stated some of these limitations, which it is necessary for the spokesmen of India to bear in mind, and from which will flow certain conditions that they would be obliged to impose, before promising their whole-hearted co-operation in the procedure now outlined by Lord Irwin and his backers.

NO CHANGE IN POLICY.

Let it be stated at the very outset that the writer has no doubt of the beneficial nature of this policy, 'if only' there are no mental reservations on the part of those who inspire it, declare it, and will have it in their power to carry it out. This reservation is made, not only because the policy or procedure now sketched is in no way essentially different from what was previously sought to be rammed down the throat of India; but that even in the express terms of that statement, it is hedged round with conditions which India cannot overlook. Consider for the moment the exact character of the procedure now offered for our co-operation. It does not overrule the Simon Commission; nor does it supersede it in any way at all. Lord Irwin and every other well-wisher of India, native or foreign, is, of course, well-advised in recommending that by-gones be made by-gones. But the mention of the episode in our recent history is necessary, if only to remind our "leaders", that on one of the most crucial points in recent political history the mentality of the rulers of Britain was by no means encouraging to Indian aspirations, only two short years ago. We may be willing to let by-gones be by-gones; but we must not allow that indulgent frame of mind to blind us to the real value of the proposals placed before us. Sir John Simon's Commission is to go on unimpeded, unsuperseded "until that (Simon) Report is laid before Parliament", Lord Irwin tells us, "it is impossible, and even if it were possible it would, in the view of His Majesty's Government, clearly be improper to forecast the nature of any constitutional changes that may subsequently be proposed."

OMINOUS.

And then follow what one cannot but regard as ominous words: "In this respect every British party is bound to preserve to itself complete freedom of action."

What does this mean? Is the statement, said to have been made with full approval of all the parties in Britain, only concurred in so far as the mere verbiage is concerned? or even so far as the specific proposal of the Round Table Conference is concerned? If so, the deal is anything but fair as between India and the British people or their rulers for the time being. For while India is invited to send her representatives to the Conference tied in advance to a particular procedure, the British politicians reserve their freedom of action regarding the practical outcome of that Conference, and the technical steps to be taken for giving statutory effect to the conclusions arrived at the Conference.

This impression becomes the stronger when one recollects that Parliament is expressly reserved to be completely free as regards the final shape it may choose to give to the proposals of the Round Table Conference. His Lordship is emphatic about the goal of Indian constitutional development; and India must feel grateful to him, no doubt, for stating clearly that:

"It is implicit in the declaration of 1917 that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress, as there contemplated, is the attainment of Dominion Status."

But the same paragraph which contains this categoric statement, also reminds political India of the repeated declarations of responsible Ministers of the Crown "That it is the desire of the British Government that India should in the fullness of time take her place in the Empire in equal partnership with the Dominions."

THE JUGGLERS.

With our experience of the verbal sleights of hand performed by British politicians, would it be hyper-critical to read in this reminder, backed as it is by the subsequent assertion of Mr. Wedgewood Benn in the Commons, that the element of time implied in the gradual realisation of self-government by progressive stages, as mentioned by the Declaration of 1917, is not abandoned by the British politicians? If the attainment of Dominion Status in actual practice is to be a matter of "Fullness of time"; if the British political parties reserve their complete freedom of action as regards the specific steps that may be agreed upon at a Round Table Conference of Indian representatives and of the British Government: if Parliament itself is free to do what it likes, when all the subordinate satellite bodies have laboured on the field assigned to them,—what remains of our hope for an 'immediate attainment' of Dominion Status?

Consider this other gem from the same historic pronouncement. Sir John Simon suggests: This is his own initiative, it may be noted; and so he or his colleagues on the Commission could have no reasonable cause to resign or threaten to resign, merely because the British and Indian Governments have taken them at their word:

"What might be required, after the reports of the Statutory Commission and the Indian Central Committee have been made, considered and published",—(note the order: "but before the stage is reached of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, would be the setting up of a Conference in which His Majesty's Government should meet representatives of both of British India and of the States for the purpose of seeking the greatest possible measure of agreement for the final proposals, which it would later be the duty of His Majesty's Government to submit to Parliament."

EXTRA BAIT.

As the very next sentence makes it evident, not a tittle of the old procedure of—the Commission reporting, Government of India considering the Report and submitting 'their' proposals, the British Government then preparing 'their' proposals for legislative enactment by Parliament, a Joint Committee to consider these proposals in detail,—is to be diminished in the present instance. Only a Conference preceding all the later stages after the Report has been made, considered and published, is put in as extra bait to the Indian politician. If the Conference is to be 'the' decisive organ for settling all vexed questions of principle or detail, what is the justification of mentioning at enervating length all these steps in procedure, calculated to delay, if not to defeat Indian aspirations? The Indian politician is notoriously gullible. We have Mr. Gandhi's own high authority to say our nation is suffering from "Slave mentality". What is this hustle and bustle, preceding and following Lord Irwin's statement, if not a pitiful exhibition of that very same "Slave mentality"? Verily a Daniel has come to judgment in the person of the 'Mahatma'. Does not this declaration of policy demand the most careful, even rigorous, scrutiny?

I cannot, also, understand the precise significance of the paren-

(Continued on Page 8).

Notes of the Day

—:o:—

Briand, the Inevitable.

As we predicted when M. Briand and his colleagues resigned after their defeat in the French Chamber, no ministry is possible in the political conditions which obtain at present in France, without M. Briand being included in it to take charge of foreign affairs. Those members of the Centre group who succeeded in showing their resentment of his attitude in regard to the Hague Agreement on the ground that its financial portions affecting France were strongly distasteful to them realised after his resignation that it was easy for them to show temper but not at all easy to find a combination of ministers that will be to their taste. And the most distasteful combination to them was the one proposed by M. Daladier with its majority of Radical-Socialists. So after a reshuffle M. Briand is back again in power although old M. Tardieu is the titular head of the new cabinet.

Scandalous.

We understand that the Madras University has been getting its medals made in England. The "Swarajya" mildly describes the practice as a piece of "first-rate snobbery." It is nothing short of a scandal. There are any number of Indian goldsmiths who have supplied Universities and other bodies the most artistic medals, quite as good as those obtainable in England. The Syndicate of the University owes an explanation to the public for its anti-national policy in the matter.

Universities and Physical Culture.

Despite their academic recognition of the principle of a sound mind in a sound body, our Universities have been till very recently so book-ridden that it is a great relief to find many of them seeking to make amends by making physical culture compulsory in all colleges affiliated to them. The Universities Conference which met at Delhi last week passed a resolution recommending that steps should be taken immediately to make physical training compulsory for all under-graduate students except those who were certified to be medically unfit. We trust many if not all Universities will give effect to the resolution without further delay and without waiting indefinitely for Government to give them special grants for the purpose. Only a few of our University Professors can boast of a strong physique. Let them take better care of at least the next generation.

Military Training.

The onference was equally enthusiastic about military training and resolved that such training should be provided by every University. The Deputy Secretary, Army Department, said that such a scheme would be very expensive but that Government would not mind if any University would finance its own scheme. If the colleges are earnest about it, it should not be very difficult for them to maintain a Training Corps by cooperation among themselves. It is no douot the duty of every Government to encourage military training by bearing a good part, if not the whole of its cost. Indeed no national Government would shirk the responsibility of giving military training to a fairly large number of young educated citizens. But what we suggest here is that colleges should not emulate the vicious example of Government of applauding a scheme first and then quietly shelving it on the plea of financial stringency.

His Mistake.

Hotel Guest:—"May I trouble you for the mustard?"

Stranger:—"You might ask the waiter."

"Pardon me, I made a mistake."

"Did you take me for the waiter?"

"No, for a gentleman."

"TEACHING OF ZOROASTER"

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In reading through Mr. Madon's letter I find that he does admit there is waste in sandalwood burning and he puts it down to "misplaced sentiment." If the priests had been doing their duty all these years surely they could have educated the layman that all this waste was not necessary. If they have been so incapable all these years and it took us "Youths" to show them up, surely the priests cannot be up to much. It is no use blaming the laity for its religious actions when the religious teachers of the laity are no other than these priests themselves. Perhaps, Mr. Madon will tell us if there is any truth in this that all the sandalwood is not burnt but heaped up and is again sold by the priests to the sandalwoodwallas with a chance of the sandalwood 'A' bought being resold to these sandalwoodwallas and the same sandalwood rebought by "A's" brother?

(2) Have these priests strongly "broadcasted" what Mr. Madon says—"that the poor can bring ordinary firewood" and wasn't it ordinary firewood that was the original requirement latterly turned into sandalwood?

(3) Mr. Madon without stating any reasons replies to Mr. Cooper "Mooktad ceremonies are necessary"; will he explain why? He further explains that Mooktad ceremonies are "seasonal festivities"; but have they any special merit of assuring one a good seat in heaven or is it just tongue waging in this earthly world all spiritual people despise so much, but secretly enjoy staying on?

(4) I have just read a reply to Mr. Madon by Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan and it seems to me that this "youth" without taking Mr. Madon's advice, has given him the K. O. good and proper! What with G. K. N. and the others. I suggest Mr. Madon should chuck in his towel. He has been met on every issue and made to look silly. Hasn't he any kind friends to help him out of the mess?

I suggest to my fellow "youths" that we should now turn our attention to something more deserving but immediate attention viz. the formation of an Anti-Priestcraft Association as already suggested by Mr. G. K. Nariman a few days back, where men, women and children of all communities are welcomed, where there will be no distinction of caste, colour or creed and where all are Indians and all for India.—Yours, etc.,

D. R. D. WADIA.

II.

—:o:—

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The contemptible stuff of your correspondent in your issue of Wednesday proves him completely to be at heart non-Zoroastrian and non-Parsi. He seems to boast that he can abuse Zoroastrian literature to his heart's content. As I have already said in my previous letters, Poure Davoud shines out among the different interpreters of the Avesta inasmuch as he is bred in Iranian idioms, and traditions and has been successful in solving knotty idioms which the Westerners and westernised people could not follow.

I knew what was coming instinctively. I knew what tricks your correspondent was going to play in the name of "Khaetvadath." That word has played havoc with the Westerners because of their want of knowledge of the old and even Persian idioms. How they were misled can be explained shortly. In the Viraf Nameh when Viraf was going to be put in a trance his seven sisters came weeping and entreated the assembly not to risk his life because they said they were to him 'as' his wives. The Westerners have not understood the meaning of "as" and hence they have been led to play havoc with this paragraph. They do away with this word and interpret that Virat had as wives his own seven sisters. But in this word is contained a world of meaning. It is a very old Zoroastrian idiom and even now it is used in the Parsi community. A widowed mother, or a widowed or unmarried sister whose only support is the son, or brother often takes consolation in the expression "to me he is like my husband" even old dames who come to console her use the same expression for consolation.

The Westerners have been led to this horrible mistake because they believed some Greek, Roman and Chinese writers implicitly not knowing that they from their own standpoint considered cousin marriages as marriages betwen brothers and sisters. The Hindus, for instance, consider cousins as brothers and sisters and to them cousin marriages are repugnant because they think these are marriages between brothers and sisters. Even in Western countries the same notion prevailed and only recently the Protestants got the right of performing cousin marriage. Those foreign critics knew not the difference between brothers and sisters of the first degree and those of the second. Your correspondent maligns the Magi of propagating incest. The best refutation can be given in the words of Herodotus, who was not very friendly to the Persians. He states:

"He put to death the sister who had followed him to Egypt and with whom he cohabited though she was his full sister. Before this it had in no wise been the custom of the Persians to cohabit with their sisters. But Cambyses married her in the following way. He fell in love with one of his sisters and then desiring to marry her, he summoned the royal judges since the thing he was planning was contrary to all custom and enquired of them whether there was any law which gave the right to cohabit with his sister to any man who desired it. On being questioned by Cambyses the judges gave a reply that was at one safe and in accordance with justice, saying that while they could not discover any law which gave to a brother the right to cohabit with a sister, they had nevertheless discovered another law which gave to the king of the Persians the right to do whatsoever he willed. In this way they avoided breaking the law, in spite of their fear of Cambyses, and to prevent their own destruction for maintaing the law."

The judges mentioned by Herodotus in the above account were the much maligned Magi and the king was one of the laity. It may also be remarked that the king was one of the Achamenians who were inimical to the Magi because they wielded extraordinary influence among the Persian people generally.

Now with regard to the meaning of the word Kahaetvadatha or as West transliterates Hatvadatha. In the Gathas and in the other Avesta it occurs many a times. West states that the Avesta word Hvaetvadatha is not found in any of the Gathas or sacred bymns that are still extant and are usually considered the oldest portion of the Avesta. But its former, Hvaetu, occurs several times therein, with the meaning 'one's own or kinsman as distinguished from 'friends' and 'slaves'. With due respect to West I say he is mistaken. Khaetvadatha is also mentioned in chapter V verse 7 of the Gatha Ushtavaiti in the shape of Khaetushdatais from which Khaetvedatha is evidently derived. Nairyosangh Dhaval the Mobedan Mobed who has translated most of the Avesta in Sanskrit translates this word as "Svaadhinta Datritaa" which means freedom of religion or freedom of conscience. Khaetush or as West pronounces it Hvaetush means freedom or independence and this word as West admits occurs several times in the Gathas and Nairyosangh always interprets it as "Svaadhintaa" which means freedom or independence.

In the Avesta other than the Gathas in the compulsory daily prayer in "Jasa me avanghe Mazda" the word Khaetvadatha occurs as an adjective or the Zoroastrian religion thus: we praise the Zoroastrian religion which encourages reasoned arguments, and disarmament and gives freedom of conscience." The holy Prophet was always for freedom of conscience. He did not as some others did ask people to have faith in him and follow him blindly. In one of his sermons to the assembled congregation he simply told them to use their eyes and ears and consult their conscience and come to whatever decision they thought proper. In the daily compulsory prayer—in "Jasa me avanghe Mazda" we always remember the Prophet's maxim as stated above. It is worthy of remark that the Prophet gave the same freedom to ladies as men, which marks out his religion as distinct from any other religion.

And now with regard to the Pahlavi translations of West. He himself admits, of the translation on which your correspondent relies with a malicious glee, that "the translation here given is as litteral as possible, but the Pahlavi Text is too obscure to be understood with certainty in some places." The late Shams-ul-Ulema Dr. Dastur Peshotan B. Sanjana has translated the same passages differently, and it seems that West has jumbled up questions and answers. We know that in old classical literature they very often do not separate questions and answers and that always creates difficulty. I will here quote Dastur Peshotan's translation with his illuminating notes. In reply to a question from a Jew a learned Herbad extolled marriage between cousins, whereupon the Jew questioned why in the same way next of kin marriage be not extolled, to which the Herbad replied very effectively. I reproduce the question and answer as translated by Dastur Peshotan:

"(Question): similarly then, it is much more necessary to love children that may be born of connection formed between father and daughter and between son and mother, and to be careful for their welfare and safety?

(Answer): it is (well) known that among some nations sexual congress with (ones) children is considered to be highly pleasured and in accordance with religion, but the cause of this "custom" must necessarily be some inferior decendents of some person of a different race and of a perverse religion. And if through such connuble love and joy, a son be born to a person of his daughter, he would be (her) brother while she would be considered his (the son's) mother. And of any son born of the intercourse between mother and son, he (the begetter) would be reckoned the brother as well as father; therefore, this is an improper and incestuous marriage custom. (See Peshotan's English translation of the Dinkard Vol. II pp. 96-7.)

Dastur Peshotan on the perverse religion mentioned in the above answer states on the authority of the Dabistan that there was a sect named "akhsian" who disbelieved in the existence of heaven or hell or the day of judgment and in their actions followed no rule but that which their inclinations set them. They considered it lawful to have sexual intercourse with daughters, sisters, mothers, and mother's sisters and with those born of them..... From the above account this was clearly an infidal and irreligious sect. With any such sect the believers in the Mazdiasnian Zoroastrian religion had nothing to do.

I have nothing more to add, suffice it to say that your correspondent and his like must cover their face with shame, and unless they humbly repent and recant they must be driven out of the Zoroastrian fold. I treat with contempt his remark about a syndicate behind me. I send you a printed copy of a lecture delivered by me on the subject on behalf of the Rathestar Mandal about two years ago and which was published in extenso by the Parsi papers. I charge your correspondent with deliberate and malicious slander. I say deliberate because he knew of my lecture and he also knew of Dastur Peshotan translation. Only to spite the religions and the community he has fallen foul of them.

I ask your correspondent and his like, to state whether they put on the sacred girdle and shirt and offer daily prayers in connection therewith, because no mention is made of these in the Gathas and they form part of the much maligned so-called later Avesta.

The young man A. F. S. Taleyarkhan betrays ignorance of the Zoroastrian religion when he says the priests must live on mere pittance and asks "what have finance and money to do with such a life?" That is to say "life dedicated to my God and my labours to showing the ways of God to men." This poor young fellow seems to believe in ascetism. Well, Zoroastrian religion abhors asceticism. The holy prophet in his Gathas more than once asks for happiness of this as well as of future life and for that he asks for, among other things, strength, health and "wealth." In his days money was reckoned in terms of domestic animals, and the prophet in one place asks for "ten enceinte mares and a camel." I refer him in this connection to second chapter, verse eighteen of the Ushtavad Gatha. There are many other passages but for the present this one will suffice. Perhaps he and his mentor G.K.N. will now turn round and abuse the holy prophet himself as did their "generalissimo" Mr. N. D. Khandalawalla in a pamphlet issued by him about two years ago.—Yours, etc.,

M. P. MADON.

HEALTH CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

—:o:—

The following is a weekly report regarding the Health Conditions in the Bombay Presidency. During the week ended October 19 in the Presidency proper East Khandesh reported 43 attacks of cholera and 14 deaths against 33-15 in the previous week; West Khandesh 19 attacks and 4 deaths against 51-8, and Nasik 25 attacks and 10 deaths against 36-10.

In Sind, Karachi District reported 141 attacks and 92 deaths against 138-70 in the preceding week; Hyderabad 3 attacks and 3 deaths against 4-5; Sukkur 11 attacks and 8 deaths against no cases and no deaths; Nawabshah 21 attacks and 14 deaths against 8-5, and Larkana no cases and no deaths against 12-6.

No town circle has cases of cholera to report during this week, except Ketibunder which has 17 attacks and 10 deaths.

Preventive Measures.—In the three districts affected in the Presidency proper, 45 cases were treated with permanganate of potash pills, during the week, of whom 33 recovered and 12 died, and 13 were treated with Dr. Tomb's Mixture, all of whom recovered. One hundred and eighty-three persons were inoculated with anti-cholera vaccine, bringing the total of inoculation to 25,392.

In Sind 49 cases were treated with Dr. Tomb's Mixture and 78 with Bilivaccine; 1,849 persons were inoculated, which brings the total to 1,16,771 in Sind.

PLAGUE.

In the whole of the Presidency proper 197 villages reported cases against 161 in the previous week. Poona District returns 7 attacks and 12 deaths against 23-13 in the previous week; Sholapur 108 attacks and 65 deaths against 50-29; Satara 388 attacks and 254 deaths against 189-125; Belgaum 258 attacks and 137 deaths against 227-142; Dharwar 369 attacks and 224 deaths against 201-101; Bijapur 10 attacks and 5 deaths against 7-6; Kanara 2 attacks only against one attack and one death, and Nasik 171 attacks and 120 deaths against 271-135.

The total number of villages newly affected in the whole Presidency proper is only 33.

MALARIA.

During the week, the Medical Officers on Malaria Duty in Sind visited 130 villages and treated 5,324 patients 3,481 for malaria and 1,843 for other complaints. They examined 1,186 persons for spleens and found 231 with enlarged spleen giving a spleen rate of 19 per cent.

Except for the prevalence of malaria, the health conditions in Sind continue to be normal.

Fairs and Festivals:—During the week, the Manekthari Punem festival was held at Dakore on the 17th and 18th of the month. Owing to the prevalence of cholera in the adjoining Native States the sanitary management was undertaken by the Assistant Director of Public Health, Gujarat, personally. About 52,000 pilgrims visited Dakore during the two days and the festival passed off with a clean bill of health. The Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay visited Dakore on the 17th and found the arrangements made to safeguard the health of the pilgrim, very satisfactory.

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VICEROY'S PROCLAMATION MEANS NOTHING

(Continued from page 1.)

taneously with the Proclamation a secret official despatch from Lord Lytton, the then Governor-General, depicted quite a contrary picture and made a blunt confession of truth in secrecy to our "Lords that these claims and expectations never can or will be fulfilled," and with the characteristic official "honesty" and bureaucratic bluntness, declared "that we have to choose between prohibiting them and cheating them, and we have to choose the least straightforward course."

Thus, at times there is a world of difference between public declarations and secret despatches on the same subject. So let us not lose our heads at this great shock from the British Cabinet; none would desire to detract from its real intrinsic value, if it is really such a great national asset as is sought to be made out; but it is certainly a short-sighted and unwise policy, under the present circumstances, to over-value it at its initiative stage. The real worth of a Declaration is not in the fine poetic and catching phraseology and composition of the document, but in the actual results that will accrue from it in the future.

DECLARATIONS MEANINGLESS.

The Declaration of mere objective of Dominion Status is delightfully vague and the Declarations can keep the country in "status quo" for half a century more and and still those declarants or their successors can lay their hands solemnly on their Christian hearts and swear by the Bible in the year of Grace 1950 that they have not violated by an inch the solemn Declaration of 1929.

According to the Viceroy, even the Declaration of 1917 contained the same objective, and it is only putting a new interpretation on that document that was not hitherto discovered by the Indian leaders. So far as the Indian side of the question is concerned, the time is the essence of the contract, and so long as a discreet silence is deliberately observed on that point, the Declaration of 1929 creates a mere sentimental gain without taking us an inch forward towards the goal.

No doubt the change in the procedure is a great triumph to the Simon Boycott agitation, and those who often lightly ridiculed this method of agitation, ought to take a good lesson. This concession of a Round Table Conference would certainly have come with good grace and much better appreciated in the years 1924 and 1925, when it was put forward as a National Demand, and again and again reiterated.

RECOGNITION OF FIRST PRINCIPLE.

However, I have no desire to belittle the importance of this move even at this late stage, because it recognises the first principle, of self-determination. But, to my mind, the constitutional position is rather inconsistent or untenable. This procedure does not fit in at all with the arrogant and insulting preamble of the Government of India Act and the procedure laid therein of the gradual stages of future progress. The necessary sequence of this Declaration, if it is genuine and 'bona fide', is the deletion of this irritating provision of the Government of India Act, otherwise a large section of Political India is bound to retain the suspicion and distrust that is the natural result of official attitude and callousness."

"ANOTHER OFFICIAL CAMOUFLAGE."

The real time to express genuine opinion on this performance will be after this Conference has completed its labours. If the selection of bogus representatives is left to the local Government, then we may declare from now that this Conference will be another official camouflage that will be as vigorously boycotted as the Simon Commission. If the representatives are such as to inspire real confidence of real political India and if they are treated on terms of absolute equality and their practically unanimous recommendations are accepted by the Cabinet and formulated into a Bill, it is then that the real occasion to exprses our satisfaction and congratulations will arise And there is no doubt that if the gain is real, and displays a genuine change of heart, then the general assent of political India will be forthcoming willingly and spontaneously without any efforts on the part of leaders.

But if the whole think ends in smoke, and after the sorry episode we find that we were once more beguiled into a diplomatic trap and the whole move had resulted not in a real political advance, but in a political disruption in the country, breaking the united front that was attained by the Simon blunder, then the situation will look ridiculous in the extreme, and the clamours and the wails of Moderates and Liberals will not avail the country or improve the situation.

A THING TO REMEMBER.

There have been so many Declarations followed by as many breaches, either direct or by circumvention, that a section of the political mind in India has naturally become sceptical and suspicious. Besides, we have to remember that British die-hards and vested interests in both countries will equally bestir themselves, and none can say what will be the effect of their campaign of threats and villification, and whether this precious concession will remain in tact even if it survives that terrific onslaught.

Under all these circumstances, the best method should be to "wait and watch the future developments," taking up an attitude which should neither hamper the supposed "good work and good intensions," nor commit oneself in hot haste to premature and fulsome praises and flattery, which may not only be meaningless but may ultimately place the country and nation in a wrong position.

Only Meant To Rally In Liberals.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Nov. 2.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayed, Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, in a statement, holds that there would have been enough reason for elation in political circles over the Viceroy's announcement if it had been followed by an immediate announcement as to the date, procedure and constitution of the Conference and also the release of political prisoners. As it is, the Viceroy's attempt might succeed in rallying the Liberals in favour of co-operation, but not the Congress, unless something definite and substantial is assured.—A. P.

WILL BURNHAM RESIGN FROM SIMON COMMISSION?

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Lord Burnham informed the "Sunday Times" to-day that it was very unlikely that he would feel himself called upon to resign from the Simon Commission. He said that a number of circumstances had caused him to consider his position but there were important points to be considered before he decided if the situation justified him in withdrawing from the Commission.—Reuter.

BURMAN LEADERS WELCOME THE VICEROY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

—:o:—

RANGOON, Nov. 2.

Tharrawaddy U. Pu, M.L.C., Leader of the Burma Home Rule Party, has sent the following telegram to the Viceroy and leaders now conferring at Delhi: "Burma claims representation of leaders of various Burma parties at the Round Table Conference, if the Congress accepts the invitation."

U. Ba Pe, M.L.C., Leader of the People's Party welcomes the Viceroy's announcement in respect of interpretation of declaration of August 1917 and the proposal of the Round Table Conference but thinks he should be in possession of further details, before he can speak about what line of action his party will take in this connection. At the Round Table Conference Burma should be given special representation to enable her to present Burma's special case, Burma's condition being different from India in many respects as Burma's aim is attainment of Dominion Status for Burma and not merely that of Provincial autonomy within India.—A. P.

LIBERATE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS.

TO GET CO-OPERATION OF NATIONALIST INDIA.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

In contrast to the misgivings expressed in most of the Sunday papers as regards the Indian question "Reynolds News" rejoices to understand that the policy of August 1917 is still the policy of the British Government, namely, "providing for gradual development of self-government institutions" and that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress is attainment of Dominion Status. The paper declares that Government's policy is a genuine desire to further these and thinks that any other policy would be sheer humbug. It points out that by no means, however, will India be able immediately to become a self-governing, independent unit of the Commonwealth, remarking that the weakness of proceedings of the Simon Commission has been its inability to obtain the co-operation of the Indian Nationalist elements.

The paper says it is "worth making the greatest effort to get that important section of Indian opinion represented and it is worth-while to make for that co-operation a generous gesture, for example, liberation of all political prisoners."—Reuter.

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"TRAP TO BEGUILE THE INNOCENT."

—:o:—

ANDHRA CONFERENCE AND VICEROY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

BEZWADA, Nov. 3.

The Raja of Jayantipur, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Andhra Political Conference which opened here yesterday, welcoming the delegates referred to the campaign of repression inaugurated by Government. He said the Viceregal announcment had not created conditions favourable to a satisfactory settlement of India's problems. He put forward a strong plea for the acceptance by the Congress of independence as India's goal.

NO HALF-WAY HOUSE.

Mr. Narasimha Rao in the course of his presidential address said there was no half way house between subjection and independence. He advocated complete independence as the creed of the Congress. Referring to the Viceregal anouncement the President said it was a trap laid to beguile the innocent. He added that no change of heart was yet perceptable on the part of the Government. He declared there was no indication of grant of Dominion Status even before 1930.

The Conference adjourned till to-morrow.

CREED OF THE CONGRESS.

In the Subjects Committee of the Andhra Political Conference Mr. M. Thirumal Rao moved that words complete independence be substituted for Swaraj in the Congress creed.

Mr. Koti Reddi, M.L.C., Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislative Council, opposed the resolution. Mr. Reddi said that the Viceregal announcement had created a new situation extending the hand of comradeship to India, which, it would be unwise and unstatesmanlike to reject.

After some more had spoken on the resolution it was put to vote and was carried by an overwhelming majority, 80 supporting and only six opposing it.—A. P.

'TEMPLE ENTRY AND UNTOUCHABLES"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter signed by "An Admirer" in your paper under the heading "Temple Entry and Untouchables," I invite his attention to the last paragraph in the appeal which is as under:—

"All those depressed Hindu classes who have hitherto been termed as "untouchables" and kept at a distance should be readmitted into the social fold and allowed to share common benefits of free association and intercourse in all outdoor dealings, in all public places and on all public occasions, fairs, festivals, processions, meetings, etc., including in temples of Gods which should be considered as the last place for any distinction between man and man.—Yours, etc.,

S. N. DABHOLKAR.

YERAVDA REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

—:o:—

MR. HOTSON ON NEED OF AFTER-CARE ASSOCIATIONS.

The annual prize distribution function of the Yeravda Reformatory School was held at Yeravda recently. Mr. Badiuzzaman Kazi, the Superintendent of the School, reviewed the activities of the institution. He said:—

"Boys are given literary education as well as vocational instruction in this school so that they may be able to earn an honest living after their discharge from this institution. There is a regular Reading Room where boys read for an hour daily in the evening before going to their dormitories for sleep. Marathi Gujrati and Urdu magazines were provided for this purpose. The Superintendent and his Deputy gave lantern lectures on Historical, Geographical and other interesting subjects.

Special attention is paid to the Physical training of the boys. Games and sports were regularly played by all the boys as there is now sufficient play ground available for that purpose. At the suggestion of Rr. Burns, D.Sc., a Member of the Committee of Visitors of this school, the game of Volley Ball has been added to Cricket, Football, and Indian games that were being played. Cricket matches were played with a number of local teams and institutions. One happy result of these matches was that the boys could see and feel that they were treated like pupils in a school and not prisoners in a penitentiary. This proved very helpful in creating self-respect among the boys.

Every effort was made to make the life of the boys happy and cheerful. Muslim boys were taken to a Mosque, Hindu boys to a temple and Christian boys to a Church on important religious holidays and interesting dishes were served to all the boys on some of these days. His Highness the Nawab of Sachin gave three feasts to all the boys of the school, while other persons also showed their interest in the boys.

The maximum number of boys in this school was 180 in the past. But in consequence of the Bombay Children Act the number has now been raised to 200, because Government have been pleased to declare this institution as a Certified school for the reception of juveniles sent under that Act. A change has also been introduced in the mode of discharge from this school. Formerly the procedure was that at the time of his release the boy to be released was taken to the Poona Railway station, a ticket for his destination was purchased and he was placed in the train concerned. But this mode of discharge has now been improved and under recent orders of Government the parent or guardian of the boy to be released is invited to come to the Reformatory to take charge of the boy on the day of discharge and the actual expenses of his journey both ways and of the boy's return journey are paid by Government.

As regards the after-career of discharged boys, I am glad to report that under the new system I get reports on almost all boys discharged from the school. These reports on discharged boys keep me informed as to the character and occupation of the boys concerned.

In conclusion I am glad to report that the behaviour of the boys in this school is satisfactory and the number of offences is on the decline. The discipline and the health of the boys are both good and the work of the school is going on smoothly.

MR. HOTSON'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. J. F. B. Hotson who presided on the occasion distributed the prizes and in the course of a speech paid a tribute to the excellent work of Mr. Kazi and said:—

"There are two issues in Mr. Kazi's speech which I should like to touch. One is about extension in consequence of the Bombay Children Act and the other is about the after-care of discharged boys. It might be possible to erect additional buildings for increased accommodation, but increase in the number of boys will involve expenditure on account of additional staff, etc. The present staff is doing their best at present but it will be difficult to manage more boys without more staff, etc. This leads to the question of money and I hope some generous rich person from the public would come forward and present a cheque of few lacs so that this difficult problem might be solved. If there is any such person here he may express his generosity or and he knows of any such person I request him to communicate my suggestion to him.

AFTER CARE OF BOYS.

The question of the after-care of boys has always engaged my serious attention. All the good work were done here in likely to be wasted if there is no one to help the discharged boy. Most of these boys have no homes and are thrown into undesirable situations through no fault of theirs. Mr. Kazi has given us names of persons who have helped boys at Karachi, Ahmedabad, Bijapur and Poona. A few boys might have their homes or parents to look after them but the majority of them need help and hence there is an urgent need of After-care Associations."

"THE CITY'S HEALTH".

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Apropos your editorial note under the caption "The City's Health" in your to-day's issue, you review the latest Municipal Administration Report which shows a slight decrease in the total deaths during the year 1928-29. The result seems to be satisfactory, no doubt, but I think the improvement in the public health is mainly due to the adequate water supply which the city had the good fortune to enjoy during the past two years or over. This year owing to deficient rainfall the water supply has been curtailed and thickly populated centre like Girgaum is seriously inconvenienced. The residents on high levels do not get water after about 7 or 8 a.m. and to get at least little water they have necessarily to get up from bed at 4 a.m. This state of affairs, if not remedied at least to some extent, is sure to have its evil effect on the public health.

The Health Department deserves some credit, no doubt, but the system of cleaning the streets and bye-lanes and heaping the rubbish on street corners, needs serious attention of the Health Department. Basket privies which are allowed to exist in the midst of thickly populated centres deserve to be abolished at once and the landlords must be compelled to erect latrines with flush system in the interest of public health.—Yours, etc.,

A. RAMBLER.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

"PRIESTHOOD MUST GO."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—You have done a great public service by throwing open your hospitable columns for exposing the tyranny of the priest-class. The suggestion made by Mr. G. K. Nariman regarding the creation of an Anti-Priestcraft Association is bound to receive cordial support from all right thinking persons. The misdeeds of many of the priests are so well-known that it would be futile to try to enumerate them. Thousands and thousands of persons in India revolt against the priest's tyranny, but their revolt being unorganised is of little avail. I, for one, wish God-speed to the movement.—Yours, etc.,

RAVI RAI BAXI.

Junagad, Oct. 30.

JUBBULPORE RAILWAY WORKERS ASTIR,

SUPPORT TO BOYCOTT AND DIRECT ACTION.

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 30.

A very largely attended meeting of the G. I. P. Railway workers was held in the Railway quarters at Jubbulpore on the 28th instant, Mr. Ruikar presiding. Mr. Ruikar strongly criticised those who were maintaining small Unions on the line and thus dividing the forces of the Railway workers and pleaded for one strong Union. He said that the Railwaymen's Union was the only Union functioning on the line and therefore appealed to the Railway workers to join the Union. About 75 members immediately enrolled themselves as members of the Union.

Bhai Abdula Gani who followed Mr. Ruikar, narrated the pitiable condition of Railway workers and exhorted Hindu and Moslem workers to join the Union and put a stop to the exploitation that was carried on in India.

Resolutions were passed (1) resolving to reorganise the Branch of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and a strong Executive Committee was formed on the spot; (2) giving support to the programme of Direct Action chalked out by the Union and A. I. R. Federation; and (3) resolving to boycott the Whitley Commission.

Mr. Ruikar in his concluding remarks said that so long as the present repressive policy of the Government continued against the Trade Unions, co-operation with the Whitley Commission was impossible; only harm was likely to come out of the Commission as it was dominated by capitalists.

He regretted that the Agent should have practically turned down the Union demands and so also Sir George Rainey. He exhorted the Railway workers to fulfil the programme of direct action as chalked out by the Union and the Federation and to prepare for the coming struggle. The meeting terminated amidst great enthusiasm.

WHAT YOUTHS SHOULD STAND FOR.

OVERHAUL THE SOCIAL SYSTEM.

(From A Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Oct. 29.

Under the auspices of the Hubli Youth League Mr. S. R. Shringarpure of Bombay delivered a public lecture yesterday evening before a large audience of youths. He invited the Karnatak youths to attend the third session of the Bombay Presidency Youth Conference, to be held at Ahmedabad.

He submitted to the audience the report of the last year's activities of the Presidency Youth League. Proceeding he explained the difference between Dominion Status, Nehru Committee Report, and the doctrine of Independence. He said that Dominion Status meant modulated slavery, keeping the peasant and the worker where they were. The youths wanted a new system which would give every member of the human society, his or her minimum rights—food, clothing, roof, and education, not as charity from the monied-class but as matters of every one's guaranteed possession.

He narrated the thousand and one evils from which contemporary society suffered. It was the duty of the youths to perform a surgical operation on it and once and for all do away with them. The "untouchables" as a class existed only in Hindu society and it was a shame, that the Sanatanis and old hags should stone fellow human-beings for protecting the "sanctity" of their stony gods, under the benign slogan of "Vishvabandhotava" "Universal Brotherhood".

He appealed to the youths to galvanise their forces. It was the problem of milk, bread and cloth that was to be solved and which no "Brahma" had so far showered from skies like sweet drops of rain. He added that the Presidency Youth Conference, the All-India Youth Congress and the Indian National Congress at Lahore were looming ahead and the Lahore Congress would decide not only the destiny of India for the next year but also the fate of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. He had committed himself to certain principles and they wanted him to reiterate them from the presidential chair at Lahore.

After a vote of thanks the meeting terminated.

"DOMINION STATUS"

(Continued from page 6.)

thesis in the following passage:

"When, therefore, the Commission and the Indian Central Committee have submitted their reports, and these have been published, and when His Majesty's Government have been able, in consultation with the Government of India, to consider these matters in the light of all the material then available, they will propose to invite representatives of different 'parties' and 'interests' in British India, and representatives of Indian States to meet them 'separately or together' as circumstances may demand for the purpose of Conference, and discussion in regard both to the British Indian and all Indian problems."

SUSPICIOUS.

What does this really mean? Is there going to be one joint Conference, or more than one? Are the representatives of British India, and those of Indian States, meeting the representatives of His Britannic Majesty in one and the same identical Conference.—(Forgive the circumlocution, Mr. Editor, but the extreme gravity of the case demands that nothing be left doubtful or ambiguous.)—or may each of the former lot meet the latter separately? If the latter edition of the old principle of "Divide and Rule" is to be adopted, who is to decide the "circumstances" that warrant such a separation? And, moreover, what is the significance of saying expressly "representatives of different parties 'and' interests" from India? What do they mean by "Interests"? And why are they to figure at the Conference in addition to the "parties" to be invited? Is there any considerable "Interest" in the country, which will 'not' be voiced by one or the other party? And if they went so far out of their way to add specifically "Interests", why have they not been equally tender-hearted for "Communities"? After all, the greatest ado in India has been in the name of "Communal differences", and not in that of the yet unknown "Interests"?

There is, thus, much in this pronouncement that demands elucidation and clarification? Neither Lord Irwin, nor any critic of his regime would desire that we should spoil this beautiful ship for want of a half penny-worth of tar. His Lordship has by no means been chary of words in his own pronouncement. He cannot, therefore, think it unbecoming or discourteous in his critic, if the latter, in all earnestness, demands a further clarification, wherever he honestly feels a margin of doubt.

LEADERS' URGENT DUTY.

On the other hand, pending such a clarification by Government the leaders of Indian opinion would be well advised to leave nothing to chance, or the interpretative acumen of their legal training on the spur of the moment. They must make it quite clear that if they consent to co-operate in making the proposed Conference a success,—and there can be no two opinions on 'that' head,—they must at least be assured that the Conference is not to be a still-born baby; that the reservations and limitations above-named are not intended to detract from the weight and utility of the Conference, but are only wise precautions against needless misrepresentation of misunderstanding. To this end, the Indian leaders would be perfectly justified, if they categorically demand of the Viceroy, that before they are invited to co-operate in this Round Table Conference, they must be assured that the Conference would be one and indivisible; that the deliberations of the Conference are not to be on the fitness of India for Dominion Status,—that is the starting point for the Conference itself,—but rather the ways and means of accomplishing in practice the Dominion Status for India; and that the conclusions or achievements of this Conference will be forthwith given effect to by the British Parliament, without any margin of discretion for subsequent monkeying with these proposals. After all, if the Indian leaders ask for such guarantees, they would be doing no more than what other Dominions, like Australia, have done 'before' they actually arrived at full Dominion Status.

(To be continued.)

NATION FIRST PARTY WELCOMES VICEREGAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

Mr. Yakub Hasan on behalf of Nation First Party welcomes the Viceregal announcement.—A. P. . .

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UNSATISFACTORY AND INCOMPLETE.

Nationalist Press, On Viceroy's Announcement.

Commenting on the Viceroy's statement, the "Tribune" characterises the same as disappointing and wonders at the secrecy with which it was guarded. "There is nothing in it" says the paper to satisfy any section of Indian opinion, least of all the section which has been offering an uncompromising opposition.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE A FARCE.

The "Hindu Herald" says: "Those who care not much for pious promises and who are feeling very uneasy would certainly not agree to any farce of a Round Table Conference, the decision of which will not be final, the vested interests in the British Parliament reserving all the powers of decision.—Free Press.

UNCHALLENGEABLE INTERPRETATION.

Commenting on the Viceroy's announcement "The Statesman" says that even Lord Birkenhead can hardly suggest that there is anything incorrect or derogatory to Sir John Simon in disclosing now the fact that it is intended to hold a conference next year when the report is available. There remains the clear statement that the Declaration of 1917 means that Dominion Status is India's definite goal. Whatever Lord Birkenhead may have to say about this, it is unthinkable that either Conservative or Liberal leaders will challenge this interpretation.

DISAPPOINTING.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says: "Much depends on the composition of the Conference, and as this factor is wholly uncertain, it is impossible to enthuse over the idea that Indians will sit on terms of equality with British representatives at the conference. Consideration of that will act as a wet blanket on any possible enthusiasm, for in the Viceregal pronouncement there is a total absence of any mention to time-limit within which Dominion Status will be granted to India. Substitution of Dominion Status for responsible Government does not by itself bring the goal nearer by an inch." The paper is disappointed that the "pronouncement does not foreshadow any mitigation, far less withdrawal of the ruthless policy of repression against political activities that is going on in the country."—

"LIBERTY'S" APPEAL TO LEADERS.

Commenting on the Viceregal announcement "Liberty" urges the leaders to sink their differences and give the country a correct lead and speak with a single voice that will be heard across the seas.

A GESTURE OF GOOD FAITH.

Commenting on the Viceroy's announcement the "Hindustan Times" says: It is essentially a gesture of good faith on the part of Great Britain. In certain vital respects it is vague and indefinite and falls far short of India's aspirations. But there is a ring of sincerity about it which cannot fail to evoke appropriate response.—

"BEGINNING OF NEW ERA."

The "Pioneer" says that the announcement made by the Viceroy should mark the beginning of a new era of understanding and goodwill between Great Britain and India and the long period in which distrust and suspicion have been breeding discontent and enmity. "The decisions now arrived at are in accordance with the policy we have long advocated and much trouble and bitterness might have been obviated had a generous gesture of this kind been made earlier."

"A MEMORABLE AND HISTORIC DECLARATION."

The "Leader" writes: "The 1st November, 1929, will henceforth rank among the days to be remembered in the annals of the British connection with India and the announcement itself will rank with memorable and historic declarations. The announcement has lifted out of the lowland of contention and securely placed on the eminence of fact that Britain's policy and purpose is the achievement of Dominion Status by India. The lofty note of righteousness of the whole announcement, and every part of it, and most so the elevating last words, cannot fail to strike a responsive chord in every wise Indian's heart and mind and facilitate the task of statesmanship as nothing else can under God's Providence."—A. P.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

The "Madras Mail," commenting on the Viceroy's announcement, lays stress on the importance of the proposed Conference being fully representative. The paper states that deserved tributes have been paid to the work of Lord Irwin, but the best thanks India can pay for this work is to make a definite effort to ensure that political quibbling and communal dissensions do not nullify his efforts.

The "Justice" says that the statement is a triumph for Lord Irwin's pertinacity, far-sightedness and political straightforwardness.

The "Andhra Patrika" (Telugu Nationalist) considers the pronouncement a triumph for the boycotters of the Commission.

The "Swadesa Mitran" (Tamil Nationalist Daily) says that the Viceroy has begun well. The Paper is glad that Nationalist leaders are alive to their responsibilities by recognising the need for joint deliberation and concerted action.

The "Swarajya" considers that to accept this counsel will be to hug stagnation itself as a blessing Such action would rob Indian nationalism of all incentive to effort and achievement.

"AN HONEST STATESMAN."

Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, Editor of "Tamil Nadu" and leader of the Nationalist Party, says that Lord Irwin's name will go down to posterity as an honest British statesman whose record is second only to that of Lord Ripon. "We have won a great moral victory since the partition of Bengal, for we have unsettled a settled fact in compelling the British Government to agree to a Round Table Conference."

NOT A COMPLETE DECLARATION.

The "Hindu," in an editorial, says that the Viceroy's statement has been generally welcomed in the country though with a certain amount of caution and reserve which is natural in view of the fact that there are obvious gaps in the declaratation of policy which have yet to be filled. The position demands wisdom that will see the issue before the country in the proper perspective and practical genius that will mobilise the forces of progress for harmonious and effective action. It expresses the hope that neither the Government nor the leaders of the people will be found lacking those great qualities.—A. P.

MOULVI MOHAMMAD YAKUB.

—:o:—

MORADABAD, Nov. 1.

Interviewed regarding the Viceroy's announcement Moulvi Mohammad Yakub, Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly, stated that His Excellency the Viceroy's statement with the authority of His Majesty's Government would set at rest all thrilling and startling rumours and forecasts that were agitating the minds of people both in India and in England. Under the present circumstances when the Statutory Commission was at work with its report, it was quite obvious that no announcement was possible indicating the lines on which the next instalment of reforms would be based. There were, however, two notable points in the Viceroy's statement which ought to satisfy all sober-minded and level headed politicians in the country. The first point was Government's reiteration and determination to stick to and carry out the Declaration of 1917 which contemplated attainment of Dominion Status as goal of India's constitutional progress. The second was the decision of His Majesty's Government to invite representatives of different interests in British India and Indian States to meet them in regard to both the British Indian and All-Indian problems. The Indian Mussalmans might feel somewhat embarrassed at the omission of any mention of their interests in the Viceroy's statement in connection with objects of the Leaders' Conference, but it should not be understood that the scope of the Conference would be confined only to the examination of future relationship of States with British India but the words "British India" and "All-India problems" were wide enough to cover all important problems relating to the establishment of Dominion Status in India, including the exclusive interests of the Mussalmans appertaining to their peculiar position and status in this country. The statement must also satisfy those who had boycotted the Simon Commission inasmuch as the mistake of not including Indians in the Commission seemed to have been realised and the method now proposed was practically the same upon which stress had been laid in the Assembly since 1924. It was not therefore too much to hope that the hand of compromise extended by the Government would not be unscrupulously rejected and leaders of different shades of opinion would avail themselves of opportunity of coming to an honourable settlement. To Lord Irwin must go the credit of creating an atmosphere of amity and goodwill and it was our duty to acknowledge the debt of gratitude which India owed to His Excellency by making a united effort for extension of His Excellency's term of office until the new reforms were actually in working. For the man who had paved the way, he and he alone, could lead the pioneers of India's reforms cautiously and steadily on to the right path.—A.P.

—:o:—

NON-BRAHMIN LEADERS' VIEWS.

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

Lord Irwin's visit to England as the ambassador of peace and goodwill for India has resulted in unprecedented success declared Sir A. P. Patro, ex-Minister and Chairman of the Provincial Simon Committee, interviewed regarding the Viceroy's announcement. He said the statement which the Viceroy had been enabled to publish would set at rest the doubts relating to the 'bona fides' of England towards India's political and economic progress. Sir A. P. Patro expresses the opinion that all parties and groups must now meet with single-minded devotion and mutual understanding and create spirit of union and comradeship.

The following cable was received to-day by Mrs. Beasant's weekly paper "New India" from Major Graham Pole, Secretary, British Committee on Indian affairs:—I welcome wholeheartedly the Viceroy's statement endorsed sincerely by Government here. Sir Malcolm Hailey's Assembly statement now superseded. Round Table Conference definitely includes report. I have the highest authority for stating that Government will neither draft proposals nor frame the future policy before the Round Table Conference. Expecting here combined Tory Liberal Attack.—A.P.

MR. S. N. MULLICK.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

Interviewed regarding Lord Irwin's announcement, Mr. Sundernath Mullick, ex-Member of the India Council, welcomed it as highly sagacious and full of constructive statesmanship. He said that in announcing explicitly that the goal was Dominion Status, the Viceroy had rendered the greatest possible service in securing the co-operation of all parties and people who were reasonably minded.

MR. M. R. RAO PLEADS FOR CO-OPERATION.

ELLORE, Nov. 2.

Dewan Bahadur M. Ramchandra Rao in a Press interview says:—

The Indian States' Peoples' Conference has all along urged that for a speedy attainment of Swaraj for India as a whole, the Indian States should be brought into constitutional relations with the British India and that the people of Indian States should be assigned a definite place and an effective voice in all matters of common concern in and the new constitution that may be devised for the whole of India. It is a matter for satisfaction that this problem is to be tackled now accordingly to the Viceroy's announcement. I sincerely trust that during the coming months the British Indian Leaders, Princes and the people of Indian States will co-operate with each other in working out a suitable scheme and that the Viceroy's achievement in bringing together all political parties in England in the solution of the Indian Problem will be fully supported in this country by the largest measure of agreement at this critical juncture.—Free Press.

"A BOLD STATEMENT." SAYS MR. GHUZNAVI.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

Interviewed by the Free Press of India, Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, Secretary, All-India Muslim Legislators' Association characterised the Viceroy's announcement as "bold statement worthy of the highest traditions of British statesmanship and politics and a gesture which even the severest critics of British India will welcome." Continuing he said "By one magic stroke, Lord Irwin succeeded in cutting as under the omnious cloud of suspicion which hovered over the mids of politically minded Indians about the sincereity of British policy towards Indian political aspirations. The proposed Round Table Conference also will go a great way in removing the feeling of mistrust."—Pree Press.

A Report Contradicted.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

The Associated Press has been asked by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore to state that there is no truth in the report that he has been invited by the Maharaja of Porbander to deliver a series of lectures there. Nor is it true that he is engaged in writing a new drama, just at present.—A.P.

Congressman's Appeal Dismissed.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

Holding that the publication of a poster entitled "Every nation has a constitutional right to amend the Government or revolutionary right to overthrow that system" as seditious, the vacation bench of the Calcutta High Court dismissed today the appeal of Jnananjan Neogy, a Congressman, who had been convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of sedition and sentenced to pay a fine of thousand rupees. The offence related to the publication of a poster during the last Calcutta Congress.—A. P.

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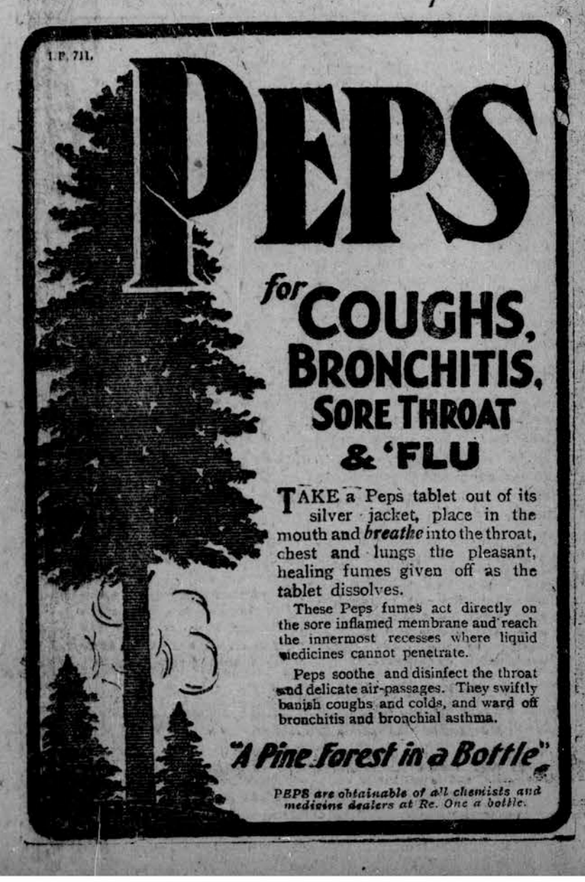

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BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

—:o:—

FOLLIES AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

From the entertainment point of view, the coming week in Bombay will be a busy one. The feature at the Royal Opera House will be a song and dance show provided by George Batty's Follies of 1930. This Company includes Maudie Selkirk, Mary Barbara, Will Ambro and other talented artists, and their show is different to the usual run of Follies entertainments, besides being provided with an abundance of comedy. Their season in Bombay will be a very short one, however, for they open on Saturday and close on the following Wednesday. The Poppy Day concert will be held in the Opera House on Thursday, and the Italian Opera Company are due to arrive on the 9th, when they will produce an old favourite, "Il Trouvatore". When the theatre is not otherwise engaged during the week, there will be an attractive cinema programme in which the feature film will be a thrilling American football story entitled "The Quarterback". The picture contrasts American football of thirty years ago and today, and it is a romantic comedy with an underlying note of seriousness. There are many laughable moments when two of the college boys combine milk deliveries with football practice, working out a series of signals and trick play for the big game which is the event of the season. Richard Dix is the hero and displays remarkable ability with the ball.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

—:o:—

"BROADWAY."

High life and gay life in the night clubs of New York is the theme behind "Broadway", the all-talking, singing and dancing film which will be screened during the coming week at the Excelsior Theatre. A fabulous amount of money is spent on this picture, which incorporates a very real story of highjackers and bootleggers and gunmen who are made to operate in and around the Paradise Night Club. The latter, needless to say, is a mythical institution insofar as New York is concerned, but it admirably serves the film producer's purpose in collecting together all the most attractive features of the host of night clubs which exist throughout the United States. Wonderful and bizarre effects have been introduced in the scenes depicting the interior of the Paradise Club, whilst music is provided by the famous Cocoanut Grove Orchestra of Los Angelse. Glenn Tryon, who has been seen and heard several times in Bombay during the past few months, plays the leading male role, and is ably supported by Evelyn Brent and Myrna Kennedy. The Fox Movietone News and the latest issue of the Pathe Gazette will be included in the programme.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

—:o:—

THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL.

In "The Triumph of the Scarlet Pimpernel", to be screened to-day at the Empire Theatre, Baroness Orczy's daring hero enlarges upon his former escapades by bearding the redoubtable Robespierre in his own house and plotting so successfully that he drives him to death at the guillotine. Matheson Lang's interpretation of the title role is a masterly one, and recalls his most successful appearances on the legitimate stage, whilst another famous actor, Nelson Keys, has a particularly fine part as the grim and unscrupulous Robespierre. One wonders whether the Scarlet Pimpernel would have enacted such a terrible revenge if Robespierre had not captured Lady Blakeney—and yet why worry oneself with such thoughts, it's all in the story, and a rattling good one too. Incidentally, Juliette Compton gives a very fine performance which ranks her with the leading film stars of to-day.

EDWARD AND EMPRESS.

—:o:—

THRILLS AND COMEDY.

The Edward Cinema programme for the ensuing week will combine thrills and comedy, the former in a Bob Steele film titled "Lightning Speed", and the other in three shorter subjects which include Larry Semon playing golf. The Empress will screen "Eternal Love", the John Barrymore and Camilla Horn picture which has proved so successful during the past week at the Empire. There will be special shows on Sunday morning at both these cinemas.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

—:o:—

"FORBIDDEN WOMAN."

An intensely dramatic story of the love of two brothers for the same woman, who is a secret agent betraying her husband's country to the enemy, carries the spectators in its irresistible sweep from the arid wastes of Moroccan desert to the gaiety of Paris and back again to a thrilling climax—this is Jetta Gaudal's new superpicture "Forbidden Woman" which is being shown at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) to-night and this week. The picture is full of dramatic events which lead to a sensational climax.

RIALTO—BOMBAY'S NEW CINEMA.

—:o:—

The public of Bombay will by next week have another first class cinema added to the list of the city's houses of this form of entertainment in the Rialto, which is to be the new name under which Messrs. Globe Theatres, Ltd., of Calcutta (who own The Capitol, generally regarded as Bombay's most popular Cinema) proposed to re-open the old "Precious Cinema" at Lamington Road. Messrs. Globe Theatres finding during the two years they have been in Bombay that their clientele as grown far beyond the capacity of The Capitol have for some while now been looking out for a suitable spot to extend to their public greater facilities for enjoying the class and quality of films that have brought the Capitol such deserved popularity. This they found in the Precious cinema, a proposition which most people would have regarded as dubious. Extensive repairs were started immediately and relays of men have been busily engaged day and night so that within the past fortnight everything that even remotely smacked of the "Precious" has been removed and the entire place completely overhauled and renovated. The old boxes and seats have been replaced, the seating in the main auditorium re-arranged in tiers, a new system of lighting installed, and cooling system on the latest lines which drives a continuous current of cold air through the entire house by means of cleverly concealed ventilators in walls and roof in which are suction and draught fans. The walls have been freshly painted and the garden is being re-laid. All these extensive alterations are earnest of the intentions of Messrs. Globe Theatres to provide at The Rialto the best film entertainment and the same courteous service which the public have always found at The Capitol.

THE CAPITOL.

—:o:—

The militaristic spirit which encompassed Europe in those hectic days preceding the World War lives again in the gripping theme of "The Mysterious Lady", a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer starring picture for Greta Garbo, now playing at the Capitol Theatre. Greta Garbo, as a beautiful Russian spy, is aided in sustaining the romance woven through this spectacular story of the battle of wits between the secret services of rival nations by Conrad Nagel, who plays as a dashing Austrian cavalry officer. Although the trend of "The Mysterious Lady" is military, and the prelude to the Great War is its background, the plot is motivated by the love and suffering of a beautiful woman, forced to choose between ennobling love and the vilest of duties. A tense air of conflict pervades the film, lending drama to every scene. This tensity of drama and situation provides an excellent setting for Miss Garbo's enchanting beauty and collected acting. She attains a screen triumph that surpasses anything she has ever done before. The difficulties of her role can be appreciated from a synopsis of the photoplay. Disgracing the alien officer who fell a victim to her wiles, the spy realises her love for him when his life is imperilled in his search for vengeance. She kills the chief of the secret service which has held her bound in shackles of fear and brings her lover safely back to his own country. Fred Niblo's direction of this film is clean, incisive and powerful. With deft ability this veteran director has brought out the full drama of Ludwig Wolff's novel.

THE GLOBE CINEMA.

—:o:—

Packed with action that runs the gamut from a thrilling airplane flight across the ocean to battles with savage cannibals on a lone Pacific isle, "Captain Careless", to be shown at the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, presents Bob Steele, FBO's athletic star, in a role eminently fitted to his prowess in half a dozen fields of strenuous activity. An interesting side-light on this screen offering, which was directed by Jerome Storm, is that it is from the original story by Bob Steele himself, based upon an idea for an action and adventure picture that he has long desired to make. The crux of the narrative comes with the arrival of Bob Gordon known as "Captain Careless", and

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single companion on a lonely South Sea island, seeking to rescue his sweetheart, who has been cast away through the sinking of a pleasure yacht. That the rescuers find the girl and another of the yachting party the prisoners of cannibals and effect their escape after many thrilling hazards, gives a hint of the actvities depicted in the film. In the supporting cast are Mary Mabery, Jack Donovan, Perry Murdock and barney Furey.

Programme also includes two two reeler comedies.

It's a New Year week programme.

BANKING ENQUIRY.

—:o:—

Bengal Committee's Work.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

The Associated Press understands that considerable progress has been made by the Bengal Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee since they first met in August last.

The first meeting of the Committee was held on the 3rd August last at which the Honourable the Finance Member addressed the Committee and gave instructions as to the method of conducting the enquiry. The Committee on different dates met and considered the standard questionnaire and made additions to meet the special conditions prevailing in the presidency. The questionnaire has been printed and circulated to all important officials and non-officials and banking and commercial bodies. It has also been translated into Bengali.

INTENSIVE INQUIRY IN DISTRICTS.

The Committee resolved to make an intensive enquiry in the district of Birbhum in the Burdwan Division, the Sadar Sub-Division of Nadia in the Presidency Division, the Jamalpur Sub-Division of the Mymensingh District in the Dacca Division and the Chandpur Sub-Division of Tippera District in Chittagong Division and District of Bogra in Rajshahi Division. Within these areas the Committee selected 100 typical villages, 30 in Birbhum, 15 in Nadia, 25 in Bogra, 20 in Jamalpur and 10 in Chandpur where an exhaustive survey is being made. The Committee in order to supervise the survey work in a better way have split up into parties and 3 to 4 members visited each of these places and selected the villages and entrusted the work of survey to 100 gentlemen—officials and non-officials including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of District and Local Boards, District Agricultural Officers, District Health Officers and Secretaries of the Central Co-operative Banks and Loan Offices and members of the Bar. One member of the committee has been placed in charge of supervision in each of these areas.

The committee have met with enthusiastic response everywhere and have earned support from all old and well-established Loan Offices in the places they have visited. For a critical enquiry into the working of the co-operative societies, a special set of questionnaire has been issued to the central co-operative banks.

At the present moment members of the committee are touring in Jalpaiguri and Naogan Districts to make enquiries regarding Tea Industry and to look into the working of the Land Mortgage Bank at Naogan.—A.P.

CIRCUMVENTING NATIONAL CONGRESS.

—:o:—

MR. RAMANAND CHATTERJEE'S VIEWS.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

Interviewed by the Free Press, Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, Editor of the "Modern Review" said:

"I am not disposed to be the least enthusiastic about the Viceroy's pronouncement. So fas as the Round Table conference goes the date of holding it is not definitely known. It is made dependent upon the publication of the report of the Simon Commission. If it is published early next year, a favourable acceptance by the Indian leaders of the announcement would now practically mean shelving of the Congress resolution on Dominion Status without getting anything definite in exchange. Judged from this point, the announcement may intentionally or unintentionally lead to circumventing the Indian National Congress. Besides the Round Table Conference is not to have the final say. The Joint Parliamentary Committee which is set up as the final authority may or may not accept the conclusions of the Round Table Conference".—Free Press.

PUNISHMENT FOR HUNGER-STRIKING?

—:o:—

Fathers' Appeals to Government For Alleviating Sons' Sufferings in Jail.

BENARES, Oct. 30

Sj. Kalidas Bakshi, father of Sachindra Nath Bakshi, and Sjt. Bireshwar Gupta, father of Monmetha Nath Gupta, both Kakori Conspiracy convicts and now in the Bareilly jail have sent a joint memorial to His Excellency the Governor of U. P. detailing the various hardships and grievances their sons are alleged to be labouring under and fervently praying for His Excellency's intervention for better treatment towards them in jail.

The memorial states, 'inter alia' that two long spells of hunger-strike by them within a short period of 3 months have completely undermined their health which was far from being good, Sachindra being a pulmonary Tuberculosis patient and Monmetha suffering from chronic palpitation of heart. This being the state of their health, they have been alarmed to learn from reliable sources that as a punishment for their resorting to hunger-strike various privileges which were prescribed by Jail Regulations have now been withdrawn from them. It is stated in the memorial that they are kept in dark and dirty cells no lights being allowed at night. They are not permitted to write or receive any letters and no interviews are allowed though prayed for.—Free Press.

WORLD'S ENDURANCE RECORD.

—:o:—

Hyderabad Youth To Cross English Channel.

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 2.

Mr. Shafi Ahmad, a former student of the Osmania University who broke the endurance record at Calcutta recently, arrived here yesterday. He stated in an interview with the Associated Press that he would shortly proceed to England to attempt to swim the English Channel and recross it at a stretch. He would also attack the world endurance record of 62 hours recently established in Malta. Though he has been promised financial help by the Mahommedan Sporting Club of Calcutta and Bhopal he is here to request the Nizam's Government to finance him as he is a mulki (native) so that if he succeeds the honour will go to the Nizam's State.—A.P.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Kaiser-i-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 19th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 1st instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered on Sunday morning.

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What the People Say

"PRIESTHOOD MUST GO."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As one who looks upon the priest, as a parasite and moral plague, allow me to congratulate, Mr. G. K. Nariman on raising the issue in you columns and illustrating it by breadth of knowledge of the subject.

For ages religion has meant ceremonial and sacrifice and thus has led to the rise of the priest who has stood as a *mediator* between the worshippers and whatever beings they worship. The priest pretends to stand between the wrath of the gods and weakness of man, and thus becomes man's attorney at the court of heaven. He carries to the invisible world a flag of truce, a protest and a request. He comes back with a command, with authority and with power. Men fall upon their knees before his own servant and the priest taking advantage of the awe inspired by his supposed influence with the gods made of his fellow beings cringing hypocrites and slaves. History of all religions show how the priest—no matter by what names he is called and in what dress he appears—has made his brethren cringing hypocrites and slaves. History also records that most of the priests have used religion—this mighty motive power—to bear as under nations, have divided empires, have sanctioned the most atrocious and barbarous deeds, the most sanguinary wars and have been the most deadliest foes to progress science and art. In short these "servants" with few exceptions have been most tyrannical tyrants and have often claimed suzeranity over life and person—both in spiritual and physical sense—of their followers.

Owing to ignorance of *"religion"* the priests have had long innings and it is time that he is "bowled out." For this concerted action is necessary and hence I welcome the idea of anti-priest associations suggested in your columns. I believe that to the extent the priest—who is a religious sponge—is kept out, religion can be kept unadveterated. His presence pollutes it and it can well be said that when the priest comes in, religion goes out.

The motto of all who wish to see religion, truly understood, taking its rightful place should be the well-known dictum of Voltaire *"Ecrasez l'infame"*. This is my Diwali "boni" to all lovers of religion.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE,

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Would you be good enough to publish in your paper my humble views on the Parsee religion and the Priest-Reform controversy at present being waged in your paper. I profess to be no scholar or theologian but look at the subject from a modern rational point of view.

Now before I enter into any discussion on this controversy, I should like to quote from Neitzsche's "Twilight Of The Idols," in order to prepare the ground for a starting point:—

"The beginning of the Bible contains the whole psychology of the priest. The priest knows only one great danger, and that is science,—the healthy concept of cause and effect. But, on the whole, science flourishes only in happy conditions, and a man must have time, he must also have superfluous mental enregy in order to "pursue knowledge"..... "Consequently, man must be unhappy," . . . This has been the argument of the priest of all ages. You have already derived what, in accordance with such a manner of arguing, must first have come into the world.—"Sin" . . . . The motive of guilt and punishment, the whole "moral order of the universe," was invented against science. . . Man must not cast his glance upon the outerworld, he must turn inwards into himself, he must not as a learner look cleverly and cautiously into things, he must not see at all, he must suffer——And he must suffer so he may be in need of the priest every minute. Away with doctors! What is needed is a saviour!—The notion of guilt and punishment, including the doctrine of "Grace" of —"Salvation" and of "Forgiveness," all his through and through without a shred of psychological reality—were invented in order to destroy man's sense of causality; they are an attack of the concept of cause and effect!—And not an attack with the fist, with the knife, with honesty in hate and love! But one actuated by the most crafty, and most ignoble instinct! A parasite's attack! When the natural consequences of an act are no longer "natural", but are thought to be conjured up by phantom concepts of superstitution, by "Gods," by "Spirits," and by "Souls," as merely moral consequences, in the form of rewards, punishments, hints and educational means,—then the whole basis of knowledge is destroyed,—then the greatest crime against man has been perpetrated—*Sin*, I repeat, this form of self—pollution par excellence, on the part of man was invented in order to make science, culture and every elevation and noble trait, in man quite impossible; by means of the invention of Sin the priest is able to rule.

All rituals are performed with the idea of some good arising therefrom, but we now know that this is not the case, and in many of them no origin for their existance or meaning can be found. The ceremonies are all taken or trust on Faith. Now this "Faith" is nothing more than stagnation of mental activity of taking things without their real values, motives, leads in the end to intellectual degeneracy. The actual motive of any religious system of salvation is to make us think any form of happiness, if indulged in here without the approval of the church is a Sin.

Does it not seem strange that peace cannot come to the departed soul of friend or relation until elaborate ceremonies, costing anything from Rs. 15,00 and over be performed according to our priests for the average middle class person. We certainly must be mentally cramped, if this is one of the ways of satifying our conscience, about the loved ones who have departed. The usual reply one gets, on discussing these matters, is "What has been good enough for our fathers and ancestors is good enough for us." This is only a case pictured at random to show the rut into which all of us tend to fall and unless we are rudely shaken, are likely to remain in this mire of cramped thinking.

There is no greater error than to confound the effect with the cause, and this perversion of reason has been cannonised under the name of religion. Let us take general principles underlying every religion and morality, namely:—Do this, avoid that, question not why and you will be happy. But on the least scepticism by any one of us, we are immediately informed that a very hot place awaits us on our death! Now as there is a cause for everything we find on looking into the matter, that rituals are really a very important part of religion and are really importations by priest class in early times really to overcome the commoner, and that shorn of it, religion really becomes a moral code of ethics and loses its spiritual significance. Hence the more grand the ceremony, the greater its spiritual importance according to the ignorant and superstitious hwo from the bulk of any nation and to whom the priests ladle out in full measure.

On asking what is religion, the idea of Infinite God creating the earth, mankind, and everything immediately in and around it springs up to our mind. If he is the Governor of all this, why does it seem in non-conformity with the facts of why we have the diseased, the blind, and the crippled; would it not have been much better for the Creator to have made us perfect in the beginning, than to have placed us in this world to work out our own salvation? To me it sounds irrational and illogical, such a waste of time and effort to do things half heartedly, when one has the option of doing them well. If the Soul is immortal, it is a fact in nature and that fact does not depend on Bibles, on Priests or on rituals. Denying one's self happiness or as it is called in theological jargon, Abnegation for a mythical world is absolutely fatuous.

Another thing which is opposed by the Orthodox and priests alike is the conversion of anyone into the Zoroastrian faith. Here also one of the main tenets of religion is broken by the ones who advocate it most, namely, brotherhood. Of course if the converting annually and about 100 Dubhras, which takes place in towns like Nawsari, Broach, Surat, is not known to the public at large, it certainly is known to the priest class, who we know are quite willing to perform the Navjot ceremony for a small remuneration.

According to biological laws, cross breeding is of the greatest advantage and the progeny from this mating turns out betntally and physically. Parsee marriages to-day are really a form of cousin marriages, as there has been so much inbreeding, and many famous doctors and public men advocate mixed marriages, but here again the barrier is religion.

Before ending, I want to state that I have treated the subject rather broadly, but I felt that the matter could not be tackled unless these various angles of view were considered. The great thing for the Parsee community to do is to examine the philosophy of life, and see if it fits in with the facts of present day progress, and not to attack a few silly and absurd customs. A thorough overhaul of our mental equipment is needed if we are not to be left behind in the advancement of a newly awakened Asia. I beg lastly to suggest that a debate be held by the Parsee public where both parties have a fair hearing and no underhand refusals be taken against those joining in the debate.—Yours, etc.,

C. S. DINSHAW.

THE VICEROY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

—:o:—

B. F. Bharucha's View.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Whilst we concede, that the Viceroy's announcement is a master stroke of British diplomacy in India; whilst we acknowledge that it is clever in conception, and attractive in presentation; yet when stripped of all its fineries and subtleties, it is reduced to the usual vague promise in the present instance of a Round Table Conference—the date whereof is uncertain; and the powers whereof are merely consultative!

My countrymen, don't be misled by this mirage! The Viceroy is honest; but the authorities in England are not in earnest. They are simply trying to increase the cleavage in India by this pompous promise of a Round Table Conference, where your representatives can talk and discuss; but where their voice is not going to be effective.

My countrymen, are you going to slacken your efforts for real Swaraj, when what is offered to you is a mirage? What is the test of this Viceregal announcement? When repression is agalore; arrests are so common; prosecution and persecution of political leaders continue; I say, when the ruinous Ratio remains in force; our Currency is contracted; our textile industry is stifled our trade is almost killed, are we to feel jubilant over this sweet promise of an indefinite Conference? Are we to slacken our efforts for the nation's awakening and preparedness for the grim struggle, that is ahead of us? Why is the Finance Minister invited to England? It is to complete their plan of giving political crumbs to India and retaining the financial dominance for Great Britain.

My countrymen, carry on your nation wide fight for Freedom,—Then alone you will have—not the proposed sweetmeat Conference—but the real and effective Round Table Conference, where your delegates will be treated—not as mere advisers—but as equal and effective negotiators. Till then, my countrymen, keep the flag flying unfalteringly and fearlessly, and God will help you.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Udvada, Nov. 2.

VICEROY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As a detached observer and close student of current politics may I be permitted to say a few words regarding the much awaited pronouncement of the Viceroy.

I wish at the outset to make it clear that I owe allegiance to no party nor do I belong to any particular school of politics As an independent observer it strikes me that the declaration is neither startling nor epoch-making as was anticipated by some optimists. But that it is a very tactful document there can be no doubt for the Moderate element in Indian politics as represented by men like Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Dr. Paranjpye and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas has already acclaimed it as a momentous statement. A closer examination of it will, however reveal that it is nothing more than a device to 'rally the Moderates' and the 'saner' (from the bureaucratic angle of vision) elements in Indian politics. For in the first place it is noteworthy that the Premier considered that Sir John Simon's letter of October 16 raised issues of such importance that he thought it right before answering it to consult the leaders of other parties in order to ascertain their views. I wonder if the Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald consults the leaders of other parties before arriving at similar decisions in regard to Home, Colonial and Foreign Affairs. If he does he may well throw overboard the present Cabinet and invite the leaders of other parties to join him in the formation of a Coalition Government But if he does not why then was it necessary to do so in this instance. To my mind it shows that so far as India is concerned the Labour Government is tied to the chariot wheels of the Opposition and is willing to relegate its functions to the safe keeping of the Opposition and the vested interests represented by that Opposition. Thus it serves as an index to the value of the present declaration of policy.

Coming to the Viceroy's statement itself so far as the question of Dominion Status for India is concerned beyond a disavowal of the mischievous interpretations that have been put on the declaration of 1917 in some quarters there is nothing very substantial in it. No doubt it omits such repugnant expressions contained in the 1917 declaration as "gradual development of self-governing institutions," and "progressive realisation of responsible Government" etc. But in their place we have "the natural issue of India's constitutional progress is the attainment of Dominion Status" and "India should in the fullness of time take her place in the Empire in equal partnership with the Dominions" I ask in the name of commonsense what is the difference between these two sets of sentiments? Moreover, the Viceroy reminds us of what he said eight months ago: "On the one side it is as unprofitable to deny the right of Parliament to form its free and deliberate judgment on the problem as it would be short-sighted of Parliament to underrate the importance of trying to reach a solution which might carry the willing assent of political India." These two have been and will continue to be "the main guiding principles of political action." The first of these principles reiterates the right of Parliament to sit in judgment over the measure of progress that may be deemed good for India from time to time. Does this not imply grant of Dominion Status by successive stages at the sweet will of the Parliament? And as for the second principle just as the Government and people of England were to a great extent hoodwinked as to the extent of the Opposition in India to the Simon Commission the Imperial Parliament may without much difficulty be made to believe, specially if the Government were able to "rally" the Moderates, that it has "the willing assent of political India" behind it in any half-hearted measure of advance which it may adumbrate from time to time. For this purpose all the other elements of Indian politics may either be treated as non-existent or be classed in the very convenient and handy category of communists.

Now let us consider the great "boon" which the Imperial Government is prepared to grant: the tripartite conference. They won't call it a Round Table Conference because that expression occurs in the demand of the Indian Nationalists! If you turn to that part of the Viceroy's statement which deals with this question you will find a definite statement that it is impossible and even if it were possible, it would be improper to forecast the nature of any constitutional changes that may be proposed till the Simon Report is placed before Parliament. And further what is a matter of deep concern to His Majesty's Government is the discovery of means by which the broad question of British Indian constitutional advance may be approached. So it is all the time constitutional changes or constitutional advance and not the exploration of means for the immediate grant of Dominion Status. The outcome of such a tripartite conference will merely be the securing of a few more elected seats in the Legislatures or a slight extension of the powers of the elected Presidents or other such non fundamental privileges. So why gloat over this conference or the 'boon' it represents?

From a cursory examination of the statement as I have made I feel that it will make no fundamental difference in the present political impasse and I hope that the 'Saner' elements (from the national and patriotic point of view) of Indian politics will see through this camouflaged version of the 1917 Declaration and make a united effort to counteract the baneful influence o fthis latest attempt to disregard the fundamental rights of the Indian Nation.—Yours ets.

U. S. R.

SPECIAL TREATMENT TO POLITICAL PRISONERS.

—:o:—

Non-official Visitors' Unanimous Recommendations.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

In response to an enquiry by the India Government, the non-official visitors of the Alipore Central Jail under the chairmanship of Santosh Kumar Bose, M. L. C., have made one unanimous recommendation that political prisoners should be accorded special treatment and convenience.—Free Press.

GUPTA-PRAYAG AFFAIR.

Successful End Of Negotiations.

—:o:—

DIWAN'S CONCILIATORY MOVE.

(From A Correspondent.)

RANPUR, Nov. 2.

The negotiations of Mr. Amritlal Sheth and party on behalf the Gupta-Prayag Protection Committee with the Junaged State for a truce ended satisfactorily. The Divan Saheb agreed to all the demands of the Mahajan. He issued an order to stay the execution of the Gupta-Prayag decision and also declared his intention to reconsider the decision after discussions with the deputation of the Bombay Committee and the representatives of the Una Delwada Mahajan. The Protection Committee will appoint a deputation shortly which will wait upon the Diwan Saheb when invited. Hartals have been suspended and all agitation has been suspended till the outcome of the consultations with the deputation is known. It is believed the deputation will be invited sometime in this month.

COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA LEAGUE WELCOMES STATEMENT.

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Commonwealth of India League under the chairmanship of Major Graham Pole has unanimously adopted a resolution welcoming the Viceroy's statement regarding the proposal for a Round Table Conference and clear the declaration of the Labour Governments policy, urging firstly, that all parties in India should participate in the Round Table Conference and, secondly, that every step should be taken by Indians to strengthen the Labour Government's hands against reactionaries in Britain.—Reuter.

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of

"Bombay Chronicle"

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BOMBAY, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1929.

APOSTLE OF TRUTH AND PEACE.

Delhi Accords Civic Welcome To Mahatma.

DELHI, Nov. 2.

Following is the text of the Municipal address which was presented to Mahatma Gandhi today at 5 p.m. in the Queen's Gardens, Delhi:—

"We, the members of the Municipal Committee of Old Delhi, take this opportunity of offering you a hearty welcome to our historic city. For the first time in the history of our Municipality it has been decided to present an address of welcome to one who is neither a member of the Royal family nor a representative of the King; but whose unique position as a great Indian and apostle of fearless truth and honourable peace entitles him to our highest esteem. In these days of rapid growth of civic life, when men are beginning to realise their rights and duties and feeling their way towards better standards of life, nothing in our opinion is more imperatively needed than a courageous assertion of truth, and unremitting efforts to maintain honourable peace and since your life will go down in history as a noble monument to these virtues, we feel that we are doing ourselves an honour in availing ourselves of this opportunity to associate ourselves with the respectful welcome you have received throughout the country. It is not within our province to presume to give expressions to our feelings as regards the comprehensive programme of your political activities: but we place on record our profound appreciation of your mission in the social and civic departments of Indian life which is resulting in the daily increasing harvest of welcome reforms.

WORK OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

We fully subscribe to your views that Municipal duties are mainly confined to scavenging in the larger sense in the social and public life of the city, and accordingly we have humbly undertaken the task of removing the strangling weeds of ignorance & illiteracy out of the way of the new generation. We have made primary education free and compulsory and we hope that the realisation of its benefits by the people of Delhi, will in good time enable us to extend the scope of our undertaking to vocational and continuation studies to equip the coming generation of our citizens for the enterprise of life for which they are inadequately fitted today. We have also in contemplation an extensive educative propaganda for the enlightenment of the citizens of Delhi on the subject of improved sanitation and better health. Our Health Department has been usefully engaged in grappling with the causes of certain prevalent diseases and their extermination and we are looking forward to the time when we shall be in a position to present a clean bill of health and water flushed sewage for the whole City. Our Engineering Department has largely succeeded in increasing metalled and aspahalted roads, and electricity is rapidly replacing the old methods of lighting. We have recently succeeded in persuading the Government of India to assist us in abolishing our slums and increasing our water supply. In brief we are doing all we can within the compass allowed to us to provide the citizens of Delhi with such comforts as public opinion, and the funds at our disposal permit us. We, however, realise, that much is still left to be desired, and we ardently wish to secure closer cooperation between the tax-payers and the Municipal Committee which you have constantly advocated as a necessary factor in the growth of local self-government, and we hope that the ultimate realisation of the benefits of corporate life, will, sooner or later, enable us to contribute liberally to the establishment of better standards of life and increased comforts for all.

ALIVE TO NATIONAL QUESTIONS.

It may be a source of some comfor to you, Sir, to learn that despite our shortcomings, and human limitations we have never on any single occasion allowed questions of national importance to find us asleep. Within the limited scope of our duties we have always humbly endeavoured to conform to the larger national outlook and if we have sometimes lapsed into a narrower attitude as human beings are liable to do, we have not been insensible to pangs of remorse.

In conclusion, Sir, once again we respectfully offer you a hearty welcome to the metropolis of Modern India, which has also known the glory of past greatness and trust that your presence in our midst will stimulate feelings of harmony and concord among the citizens of Delhi and the remnants of discrimination of caste creed and colour will be consigned to oblivion, as a fitting memorial to your peace-promoting personality."—Free Press.

HOLD BACK THE STOCK.

—:o:—

Advice To Ground-Nut Dealers In India.

LONDON SYNDICATE GETS NERVOUS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The disclosures about the syndicate for groundnuts cabled from here created a sensation by negotiating a contract spread over many months beginning with November The Syndicate getting nervous is trying to find a solution to appease Indians. For groundnut the proper value is £21 per ton. It is advisable to take steps and raise the price by holding the stock back if necessary. Indian merchants should ask the Government and Imperial Bank for finance. I would advise the merchants to sit tight to force the Syndicate to pay the right price.

It is advisable to raise a debate in the Assembly. The Congress should move and devise means for forbidding the squeezing of Indian growers, middlemen and shippers. This practice is going on for the last three years.

Our Special Correspondent in his cable on October 27 stated:—

(B. C Oct. 29)

It is understood that a syndicate composed of four shippers sold nearly 1,00,000 tons ground nuts at a tempting price to a big crusher on the understanding that he keeps out of the market. The syndicate is trying to depress the market with a view to buy at low prices in India. The recent fall of two pounds a ton is due to this squeezing of Indian growers, middlemen, and the shippers. It is advisable to hold tight. If this is done the syndicate will be forced to pay higher prices.

ESTABLISH A "FUTURE" MARKET.

Mr. Banthiya Udani interviewed stated if the information was correct it showed the desirability of establishing a future market. Business in London conducted on the crudest form having no future market ilke India. Consequently, such arrangements are possible thus giving chance to a few big shippers and crushers to combine and squeeze the Indian growers. Bombay should agitate that the Baltic should establish a proper future market.

A. I. T. U. CONGRESS.

—:o:—

10th Session To Be Held At Nagpur.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL AS PRESIDENT.

The following statement is issued over the signatures of Mr. R. S. Ruikar, Chairman, and Messrs. R. W. Fuley, G. D. Dhavle and G. K. Chitale, Secretaries of the Reception Committee of 10th Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress:—

It is now finally decided that the 10th Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress will be held at Nagpur from the 28th November to the 1st of December; Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who is already elected as a President of the Trade Union Congress is going to preside over the Congress Session. A most influential and strong Reception Committee has been formed and arrangements for the forthcoming Session are in vigorous progress.

The open Session of the Congress will probably begin on the 30th November and continue up to 1st December; and 28th and 29th of November will be devoted for the Executive Committee Meetings. Arrangements for the lodging and boarding of delegates attending the Session will be made provided an intimation is sent to the Secretary of the Reception Committee seven days before the Session of the Congress. Delegates fee will be Rs 2 and fooding charges will be Rs. 1-8 per head per day, for Indian style. Those who want arrangements in European style will have to inform previously to the Secretary Attention of all affiliated Unions is drawn to Rule 13 of the constitution which entitles every Union to send 5 Resolutions to the Reception Committee; these resolutions should be sent at least seven days before the Session.

AGAKHAN'S WEDDING.

—:o:—

To Take Place On December 4.

SEQUEL TO ROMANCE IN A CAFE.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Paris.—The report that Aga Khan-Carron wedding will be held in Paris on Monday is emphatically denied here. The wedding remains fixed for December 4 at Aix-les-Bains.—Reuter.

A HAPPY SIGN FOR FUTURE

—:o:—

Sir M. Habibullah On His Work In Europe.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah, leader of the Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations, returned to India by s.s. Ranchi this morning. In the course of a statement to the press he states:—

During my deputation to Europe I represented India at two conferences, viz., the 10th Assembly of the League of Nations and the Conference on Dominion legislation. At Geneva, I had the privilege of being the first Indian to lead the Indian Delegation to the Assembly. I was fortunate in my colleagues and our doings which have already been chronicled in the press show how ably and loyally I was supported by them. The representative, of all States who sent delegations to Geneva this year welcomed the appearance of an Indian leader. This I regard as a happy sign for the future.

The London Conference assembled in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Imperial Conference of 1926. India's interest in it, so far as I can see. Primarily centred on shipping affairs but it seemed only consistent with her status as an important part of the British Commonwealth of nations that her representatives on the Conference should not be specifically restricted to the discussion of any particular subject. This object was secured .I regret that owing to the exigencies of my work in India, I was unable to stay on in London until the end of the Conference, but in Sir Basanta Mullick, I am confident that India has a vigilant and tactful representative.

In conclusion a" that I would say is that I am glad to be back to India. There is no country like one's own.—A.P.

R. 101'S LATEST VENTURE

—:o:—

An All Night Flight.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

R101 is making her first all-night flight to-night. She left the mooringmast at Cardington at 8 in evening for the Isle of Wight via London, and will return to Cardington at 6 to-morrow morning.—Reuter.

SOVIET-CHINESE FIGHTING

—:o:—

Chinese Driven Back 60 Miles.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Tokyo.—It is reported from Harbin that following a severe Soviet-Chinese fighting at Fuchinhsien, the Chinese have been driven back 50 or 60 miles up the Sungari River towards Huachuan.—Reuter.

A. I. Teachers' Conference.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Nov. 2.

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar will preside over the All-India Teachers' Conference which will be held in Madras in December.—A. P.

Madras.—Dr. J. H. Cousins, with Mrs. Cousins, returned to Madras via Colombo, after an extensive world tour.—A. P.

ALI BROTHERS' MISSION TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Union Govt's Conditions Will Rake Up Old Questions.

(BY MAIL.)

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 26.

In connection with the conditions stipulated by the Union Government regarding the Ali Brother's projected visit to the Union of South Africa (which they eventually abandoned), strong exception is taken by Dr. I. Abdurahman and Mr. A. Ismail, members of the deputation which interviewed the Minister of Interior recently in connection with the entry of the Ali brothers into the Union, to a letter received from the private secretary to the Minister. The letter states that as a result of an interview certain conditions regarding the entry of Maulanas Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali were laid before the Minister, and after discussion agreed to by him and members of the deputation.

LIED NAILED TO COUNTER.

Dr. Abdurahman and Mr. Ismail deny that the deputation agreed to the conditions and have sent the following telegram to the Minister. "Re-entry Ali Brothers into the Union, letters from you to the Indian National Association and to others make the statement that the deputation which waited on you accepted the conditions We have already repudiated this misstatement to you personally at Ceres and through the press we have condemned the terms as humiliating. We wish most emphatically to deny any connection either with the drafting of the conditions or with acceptance thereof.—Dr. Abdurahman, A Ismail (members of the deputation.)"

MR. BALOCH'S APPEAL TO DR. MALAN.

"An insult that will occasion a wave of indignation throughout India, and force the Legislatures there to show their resentment against South Africa," is referred to by Mr. Mir Mahomed Baloch M.L.C., of Bombay, in a communication he has addressed to Dr Malan, Minister of Interior, regarding the humilitating conditions imposed upon the visit of the Ali brothers on a missionary tour to South Africa.

Members of the Bombay Legislative Council, which represents over 20 million Indians, and one of the Ali Brothers' missionary party, which has refused to enter the Union on the conditions made by the authorities, Mr. Baloch has appealed to Dr. Malan requesting him to withdraw the restrictions.

Writing from Lourenco Marques Mr. Maloch refers to the humiliation and disappointment occasioned by the permit conditions.

IF YOU WERE WE!

"You can realise my feelings," he says, "if you picture to yourself that, on a friendly visit to India, a representative of your Parliament, while trying to land on Indian soil, was asked either to go back or land on conditions which no self-respecting man could accept ..... Disappointment and indignation would be by far greater if such discourtesy and insult were offered to two recognised leaders of your country who commanded the confidence and affection of the white country, and especially of their own people. I am constrained to point out that this kind of treatment to distinguished visitors and tourists would not be offered by any other country in the world. When in Bombay we called upon the French and Portuguese Consuls; they were extremely courteous and told us we could go over any part of their country and the officials would offer us a very warm welcome. I expected the same treatment, if not better, from your Government which has struggled bravely to carve out a road to freedom for which we are still fighting in our country.....

"I am afraid if this discourtesy is persisted in, it will create a great wave of indignation in the whole of India, and members of our Legislatures will be forced to explore every avenue to show their resentment against a country which goes out of its way to insult its leaders and imposes on their entry, as well-meaning and well-intentioned visitors, conditions that would not find support in any civilized country."

THE ALI BROTHERS' MISSION.

Pointing out that this treatment is all the more astonishing in view of the purely Islamic character of the Ali Brothers' mission, which has no connection whatever with the politics of the Union. Mr. Bailoch continues:—"By this action your Department is creating a very unfortunate position which will rouse political passion, bring the whole situation into the limelight, and reopen questions which were settled. I am only stating the facts, and have absolutely no desire to exaggerate. I do hope you will reconsider the matter calmly, and realise that you have not dealt fairly with leaders who are respected, not only in their own country, but all over the Muslim world."

MISCHIEVOUS BUNGLING.

On the same day Mr. Baloch, as "a representative worker in India" wrote to the Prime Minister, requesting that the wrong to the Ali Brothers, two great Moslem eaders, be undone, adding:—"Unfortunately, through some mischievous bungling, a friendly visit is being turned into a quarrel that may probably create very bad blood between Indians and the South African Government. I assure you we do not desire any such thing..... We want to minimise the mischief as far as is in our power, as we have big constructive works before us, and do not want to stir up strife and unpleasantness.

M. SHAUKAT ALI'S LETTER TO REDDI.

"As for Dr. Malan's suggestion," says Mr. Shaukat Ali, in a communication to the office of the Agent-General, Sir Kurma Reddi, "that the Moslem deputation had accepted all the conditions, members of it have repudiated it in the press, and even if that were the fact, and that those poor people were forced to accept impossible conditions, how, then, can they be binding on us who know nothing about them? Our contention is that men of our position should not have been treated in such a way, especially after the assurance we had given to the Bombay Government, and the Government of India, that our visit had no connection with South Africa or any other politics. My brother, I believe, had cabled this both your office and friends, and in the face of such a declaration to impose those insulting conditions can have no possible justification, unless either Dr. Malan was given a wrong impression about us, or that he wanted to assert the independence of his Government, and, in doing that, would not even pay any heed to the request of the Government of India. I am afraid wholly unnecessary trouble has been created, for which no blame can be attached to us. We have done our best, and are doing so even now, to avoid unpleasantness both here and in India..... If any mischief-maker has done injustice to us that should not carry weight in the face of unanimous expression of Indian public opinion. I pray that wiser counsels will prevail even now so that we may be spared useless worry and bickering. I saw Mr. Pyke, the British Consul here (Lourence Marques), and he is writing to General Hartzog on his own account, after seeing and hearing us. I hope your office, in spite of many rebuffs, will make one more effort.—A. P.

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

—:o:—

M. Briand Gets Foreign Portfolio.

M. TARDIEU AS PREMIER.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The New French Cabinet includes M. Tardieu (premier) M. Briand (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Mr. Cheron (Minister for Finance), M. Magnot (Minister for War), M. Leygues (Minister for Marine), M. Laurenteynac (Minister for Air), M. Pietri (Minister for Colonies) and M. Loucheur (Minister for Labour).—Reuter.

SMALL-POX ON BOMBAY STEAMER.

—:o:—

Passengers In Quarantine.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Kilindini.—The British steamer "Karoa" from Bombay has arrived here, having deviated to Zanzibar, where deck passengers were landed in quarantine. There was one death from small-pox during the voyage.—Reuter.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

—:o:—

NEW TENNIS COURT ON QUEEN'S ROAD.

Mr. Jinnah Wishes "Good-luck" to all Players.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah declared open on last Saturday evening the new Tennis Court of the Muslim Students' Union, adjoining Queen's Road. There was a large gathering of students and amongst those present were Messrs. A. M. Kajiji and Dimtimkar, Professor Sayani, Dr. Miss Jinnah and Solicitor Sayani. The big site for the tennis court was acquired at a nominal cost from Government and the court has been now constructed at a cost of nearly Rs. 1,700 through the generous subscriptions of several public-spirited Muslim donors who take an intense interest in the young Muslim students. Mr. Jinnah in declaring the Court open wished "good-luck" to all the members and afterwards tried a few strokes with the tennis racquet of the Secretary of the Muslim Students' Union. Several enthusiastic members then played on the new tennis court and light refreshments were also served to all those present. Great credit for the organisation and the excellent arrangements made was due to the popular General Secretary of the Muslim Students' Union, Mr. Salim Merchant.

SIR ABDUR RAHIM ON VICEROY'S STATEMENT.

—:o:—

PATNA, Nov. 2.

Interviewed regarding the Viceroy's statement Sir Abdur Rahim said:—

Indians of all shades of opinion should heartily co-operate with Lord Irwin in strengthening the hands of the Labour Government to secure full Dominion Status for the country. I take this opportunity to make a strong appeal to the leaders of both Hindu and Moslem communities to agree to a settlement on the points at dispute before the Conference meets in London and I also wish to express the fervent hope that the Great Ruling Princes of India as the Maharaja of Bikaneer has foreshadowed in his recent speech, will give their invaluable support to the efforts of representatives of British Indian opinion to obtain a proper status for India. After all to put India on the same footing as South Africa , Australia and Canada is not too much for us to ask.—A. P.

REPORT OF ATTEMPTED ASSAULT ON DR. MOONJEE UNTRUE.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

Before leaving for Delhi to attend the Leaders' Conference Dr. Moonjee, M.L.A., informed his friends that the report of an attempted assault on him by a Musalman at Jhelum was absolutely unfounded. He said no such assault was attempted.—A. P.

WHITLEY COMMISSION IN DELHI.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2.

The Labour Commission held its first public sitting this afternoon in the Council House. Mr. Sastri was absent owing to illhealth. The Commission examined Mr. Abel, Factory Inspector, Sardar Mehtab Singh, Industrial Surveyor, and Messrs. P. Mukherji, Shriram and Taylor representing the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, and Sardar Basakha Singh. All witnesses favoured a scheme of insurance against sickness in principle, but held that in addition to its cost, which was an obstacle in the way of its adoption, there were administrative difficulties in the way. The witnesses also did not favour a reduction in hours of work, as they held that the Indian labourer, besides being slow, had a lower capacity for output, than workmen in the West. They did not think that India needed unemployment bureaus.—A. P.

DRESS DURING COURT MOURNING.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2.

The following Communique is issued: The Viceroy has received intimation from the Lord Chamberlain that His Majesty the King Emperor has approved that during periods of Court Mourning, it shall be optional for ladies in India to wear white or black and white, should they wish to do so. —A. P.

Lahore.—Information has been received that Ilamdin the murderer of Rajpal of "Rangila Rasul" fame, was hanged in the Mianiwali Jail on Thursday and the body was disposed of by the authorities within the jail walls. Demonstration was not allowed.—Free Press.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL! FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd. by SORABJI PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.